

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61

My Garden Favorites

1920

SPRING SONG

In green old gardens, hidden away
From sight of revel and sound of strife—
Here have I leisure to breathe and move,
And to do my work in a nobler way,
To sing my songs and to say my say,
To dream my dreams and to love my love,
To hold my faith and to live my life,
Making the most of the shadowy day.

Violet Fane

My Garden Favorites

Spring, 1920

The "Just Delightfully Different" Seed Book
dedicated and written for the exclusive
benefit of the Garden enthusiast



*To the beginner—a "beacon"
in the storm-tossed ocean of Garden
perplexities*

Issued by

Phone:
Bryant 2926

MAURICE FULD
PLANTSMAN - SEEDSMAN
7 West 45th Street, New York
Two doors off Fifth Avenue

Visitors are cordially invited

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

"JUST DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT"

In presenting this—my fourth annual offer—I feel I am at last able to realize a long lost aim, namely, to surprise the gardening public with a seed book of an unusual character—so delightfully different, that it must be a pleasant surprise to those who have long struggled to find in a seed book, real information of help and guidance.

But this is not yet my final word; it is only a stepping stone in a well-laid plan of constant progress and a desire to serve the gardening public always better than they can be served anywhere else. With each succeeding year you will find in these issues constant improvements and additions of unusual importance, and these will give you then a glimpse into the mirror of the growth of a business founded on truth, reliability, honesty, courtesy and fairness, surpassed by none and equal to the best.

The title, "MY GARDEN FAVORITES," has been chosen to reflect a new thought—a truthful thought—because in the old established order of things it was utterly impossible to make an intelligent selection from a bewildering mass of material, combined with insufficient and often misleading information. Particularly the beginner in gardening will for once find here that satisfaction which comes from knowing that he has chosen the best.

"MY GARDEN FAVORITES" will appear hereafter in four distinct different issues of the year, namely: the first or the Spring Edition, on January 1st; the second in May, the third in August, and the fourth in September, each one to fill the needs of the hour. If you change your address for the summer, please notify me so you will not miss a single one of these helpful issues.

Pictures, such as are usually found in seed catalogues, have been omitted here—intentionally; first, because pictures are manufactured to suit the advertiser; they are impossible to be duplicated by the amateur in the garden, and are used to allure you into buying things which you would not buy otherwise; second, they detract you from reading all about the fact of the particular vegetable or flower, and this is really an important factor. I want you to read all I have to say, and if I had pictures in my book you would just glance at these and overlook my story; and third, seed books such as mine are intended for the earnest gardener.

"MY GARDEN FAVORITES" for the entire year will be mailed free without request to all who have been patrons during the past year. New applicants will receive free but one—the current—copy, unless they favor me with an order, and then all copies will be mailed for two years.

THE USUAL NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE

Nothing to me appeared more discouraging when as an amateur I encountered the usual non-warranty clause—first, on the front page of the catalogue, then on every seed packet, and finally on the bill.

I omit it—intentionally—everywhere, for I have the greatest confidence that my seeds are as represented, and still more, I have implicit confidence in the intelligence, fairness and justice of all who purchase my seeds, for we all know that success with seeds depends on uncontrollable conditions of weather, soil and natural consequences. I am always willing to do the right thing, and beyond this you will not ask me to go.

I must confess, though—I am human and so are my employes, and mistakes are as unavoidable as night follows day, but—I delight in letting my patrons judge me from the manner I adjust all claims.

Do not hesitate to write me promptly when an error has occurred, for it makes us better friends.

FULD'S NEW INNOVATIONS FOR 1920

In a simple package of seeds we often behold a whole world of our dreams, a garden full of lovely flowers or luscious vegetables, a season of exultant joy to us and our friends; hours of most exciting anticipations of what tomorrow may burst out upon us; a lovely picture all painted in the colors we like; a cosy corner where we can be content with the world and all it holds, and finally a glimpse into a veritable heaven on earth. And yet we find these packages of seeds presented to us in the crudest of all fashions, unfit for the esthetic age in which we live, not at all representing what they ought to. I am referring both to the plain package and the one with the impossible cabbage or aster picture on it. They all look cheap and uninteresting.

I have always believed, and still believe, that a package of seeds should appear in the finest of garment, for does it not contain nature's noblest gift to mankind, and does not the result of it make this whole world more beautiful?

And so, from now on, Fuld's Seed Packets will be the most beautiful in the world, designed according to my own conception by America's most eminent artist, Mr. George Wharton Edwards. I do not want to say more about the packets, but want you to be the first judge. Your comments are welcomed.

FULD'S ORIGINAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Here I present another reformative innovation in the conduct of a seed business.

I am quite sure you will admit that the usual brief cultural directions found on seed packets, as furnished by the best seed houses, are not worth the paper they are printed on. Instead of being helpful, they misguide and bewilder a beginner. For those who do not know, they are short of the most essential points, and for those who do know, they are ridiculous.

For this reason, up to now I have issued no cultural directions further than those given in my seedbooks, but realizing that the information is desired when the seeds are used I have adopted a most original idea.

Inside of every packet of seed you receive from me you will find a card, size 3x5 inches, the exact size as used in all loose card systems, and upon these cards you find the most explicit cultural directions written especially for the particular flower or vegetable the packet contains.

After you have sown the seed, place the card in alphabetical order in a cabinet such as you can purchase in all stationery stores, and now you have at your disposal an immediate reference file for the future.

In order to give these cultural directions the widest publicity without the usual requirements of purchasing seeds, I am willing to furnish any or all of these cards at 5 cents each, or the total of about 200 cards at \$7.50. This includes flowers as well as vegetables.

Cabinet files in dark or light oak, with index and the entire set of directions alphabetically arranged, for a total of \$10.

With this at hand you can grow any seed you may ever purchase.

THE SPIRIT OF GARDENING

There is something about gardening, something of a wonderful, fascinating nature—almost a religion—which only those experience who do gardening with an earnest love for all things which grow. It is a feeling which most hold sacred and secret, and for this reason we do not read much about it. Mrs. Hanna Rion, in her delightful book entitled "Let's Make a Flower Garden," gives us glimpses of it. It is quite frequent, though, I find in letters addressed to me unconscious expressions of that loving spirit, due no doubt because I express my own feelings in this respect so frankly in my literature, and my patrons realize that they can talk to me like a friend, in absolute confidence, and surely I do not wish them to think that their confidence is misplaced; on the contrary, I never whisper them to a soul; but recently I received several lengthy communications from an enthusiast who seems to be filled to overflowing with the true spirit of gardening, and with her permission I am publishing here a few excerpts, for I know to many they will come as a reflection of their own feelings, and you cannot help to applaud them:

"Another humble amateur knocks at your door. I am enclosing a few pictures and a very rough sketch of our premises, and as I wish you to plan a couple of small gardens for me, I think these will be of material assistance in giving you an idea of the place. First, let me say that at the time we purchased this place (four years ago) it was nothing but two acres of June grass prairie land, with an old brown house on it. We were two amateurs (spelled with a capital A). We are still amateurs only, and we realize the A is much larger. But I have a love of flowers that I can truthfully say surmounts all other desires in my life. Every issue of the seed catalogue kindles new fires of ambition for more flowers, so now I have succeeded in begging away the vegetable plot for this purpose, and my patient husband with his 'Vegetable Lore' is relegated to a more remote spot. I can assure you that I have traveled the well-worn path of all poor amateurs. Few are the seed catalogues that cannot count me their victims, but like the doctor, most of my mistakes are buried. When I tell you that I had never so much as grown a radish before I came here, and my present garden site was an old abandoned gravel roadbed; that every bit of fertile soil had to be hauled there; that I did not know one flower from another, but I knew I wanted nothing so much as flowers, you can imagine that, at the end of three years' groping in the dark, so to speak, how happy I was to find 'Flower Lore,' but how infinitely more happy I was to get your comprehensive sensible seed catalogue. It is the joy of my life, and a grief, too, because I want everything in it. Unlike most of your customers, wealth has not visited us yet, but we desire to do the very best we can to make this place a beauty spot, and we are willing to sacrifice all the things dear to the hearts of young people in order to get our gardens established and growing while we are yet young. Most of all, we desire perfection, and so we wish to have you travel through our gardening years with us. In other words, be our gardener by proxy. You see, I'm the gardener, the maid, and most of the time 'handy-man,' and I'll admit I've reached the point where I feel the need of an adviser.

"Of the pictures, the larger ones were taken three years ago, and merely show the efforts of our first year's labors. The small ones are of my garden this summer. If you look closely you will see how just 'Delightfully Different' all of the annuals were this year.

"I owe you an apology. You told us that you read few books, but you will have to add this as one more to your list. However, I promise you that I shall never do this again."

"There are so many demands on my time, with my household duties, etc., that I lose many golden opportunities for lack of time at the proper moment. Would that I had the strength of Hercules and nothing but a garden on which to expend it. I believe I have never told you of my own little garden patch, but I have been told by people from England that it was the most typical English cottage garden they had seen on this side. The little garden and I were so proud to learn we were worthy of class distinction! I can only say of it that it contains a bit of everything I love that I can crowd into it. Its visitors this last season numbered several hundred strangers who were beguiled from the wayside to tarry a while in its company. We are located on the Federal Highway, and immense cars of people from all over the country have stopped to see that humble little flower spot. Here I find myself well established in volume two, so I shall write finis before the second offense is committed."

"The plans arrived some days ago, and I take great pleasure in assuring you of my gratitude for the consideration and skill you have expended in planning for me this charming 'Land o' My Dreams.' Perhaps I seem foolish in confiding to you my secret exultations, but somehow I have a feeling that you understand that spontaneity of enthusiasm that springs eternal in the breast of all ambitious amateurs. Could you possibly remember as a small boy, when Santa Claus was a very living presence, how that night before Christmas the thrill of anticipation almost consumed you? Well, that's me exactly. Quite frequently I find it necessary to take myself in hand, and there ensues a little session when I invariably end by saying: 'Oh, patience, why art thou so hard to cultivate!' And patience answers me, 'You are but another victim of youth.'

"Speaking of Christmas, I have already dispatched a letter to old Santa suggesting a bird bath and a gazing ball as a most acceptable gift. The thought occurred that this might prove an unusually busy year so my order went in early. You see the rose garden spells the denial of my annual outing to the city this year, and last winter on the altar of some unsuspectedly expensive Iris, this trip was also sacrificed. Thus, two consecutive years of maintaining my abode within the confines of our own little country surroundings. Now being a-born-in-the-bone-city-bred-girl, I might be suspected of enjoying some of the more frivolous forms of entertainment, such as an occasional theatre (we haven't even a picture show here), a lecture, and, yes, maybe a little envious window shopping, but once the holidays are over and I am launched in 'Just Delightfully Different' seed catalogues I'm in the zenith of my delight. I garden with ever so much more diligence and vigor during the winter than the frailties of human strength permit in summer."

"Of course, you would never dream of accusing me as a competitor, but here is volume three 'right off the press,' and this, after my solemn promise!

"More and more I realize my indebtedness to you for the very personal interest you have exhibited in my garden efforts. Surely I shall never be able to adequately repay you. An overwhelming feeling of guilt has taken possession of me for intruding so frequently on your valuable time. In spite of all your reassurance I am only too conscious of the many demands incumbent on one of your profession. The reproductions of marvelous gardens and wonderful accounts of floriculture now printed in all garden literature only tend to impress on me more keenly how very insignificant even my bravest accomplishment could be by comparison; and I find myself embarrassed for ever having approached you personally.

"Doubtless, though, you are aware, that in 'Flower Lore' there is a lure. You have a marvelous way of projecting your personality into the

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

consciousness of your readers that bears the significance of an intimate conversation. Your life has been devoted to acquiring this wonderful fund of knowledge and now in quite the nicest way imaginable, you take the time to instruct a little stranger, encourage her and guide her wandering step and at the same time make her feel it is a pleasure for you to do so. Surely a great reward will be yours for all the pleasure you unconsciously dispense. To me the most beautiful creation in life is a little child and all of my flowers are little children to me. Only with the flowers, even in maturity, all of the sweetness and innocence is retained, each nodding bud and blossom a living emblem of what the garden of life should be. I shall always think of you as the 'Keeper of the Flowers.' You are indeed a pioneer in the field and what a beautiful work you have chosen; helping the struggles. Maybe, most amateurs are more self reliant than I, but with no knowledge whatever of gardening, only armed with a heart full of desire, I look back to all those years of groping in the dark, so to speak, and then one day I slipped my hand into the strong, firm grasp of another and since then reassurance has been mine.

"Thank you, I have Mrs. Rion's book, and I can only say you haven't exclaimed half enough; it is delightful and so refreshing. Whenever a fit of depression comes stealing o'er me I just take a whiff of that horse bitten rose or maybe stroll out on the terrace some lovely spring morning when it's all in bloom, and listen to Mrs. Rion's recount of her painful labor of love to gratify the wishes of a friend; and dear little Christopher, how I have enjoyed him. Oh! I love to meet people through their books. The sweet charm of a beautiful character betrayed in writings has an all pervading sense of giving to life the essence of that old world culture we find lacking in so much of the modern existence. It is so thoughtful of you and indeed quite like you to share with us those lovely bits of literature."

MAY

Hail, beauteous May! thou dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

—Milton.

THE DON'TS IN GARDENING

The sole aim in conducting my enterprise is to make gardening popular, and I realize the only way to make it popular is to start the beginner right, for if he is successful from the start he will not only continue but he must eventually become a missionary and convert others to his hobby.

It is a most peculiar coincident that all gardeners must pass first through a certain stage of evolution before they can master the real art of gardening. It is my plan in this story to relate all the pitfalls through which the beginner passes and let him realize that he can avoid them.

When we purchase a lot for our future home we should plan houses, garden and driveway together, not individually. Let the drive be direct, wasting as little space as it is possible and whatever you do please do not cut up your lawn with a drive. Consider views from the house to all sides and vice-versa. The old beds in the lawn in the form of anchors, circles, stars, crescents, etc., belong to the oblivious age and are no longer considered in good taste. They may fit into the park or cemetery but not into the place we call our home. Before you purchase shade trees acquaint yourself first with their ultimate shape and size; do not try and plant a maple tree in front of the house if you have only 20 feet of space, for its shade ultimately makes it impossible to grow anything else, not even grass. A Linden, Mountain Ash, Hawthorn or Dogwood might fit there much better. Never plant trees close to the house unless it is a narrow one like a Lombardy Poplar, and then plant it to dress the house on its side. To have a sweet atmosphere in the home, we require all the sunlight we can get. Do not dot shrubs everywhere all over the lawn, but try to group them in harmonious pictures and leave a great free playroom in the centre of the lawn. A nice specimen of Magnolia, Flowering Crabapple or Cherry, a beautiful Japanese Maple, a tree Wistaria, or any other attractive shrub-like tree can be placed to good advantage by itself on the lawn. In grouping shrubs do not use too many sorts in one group and be sure to place the dwarfer ones in front and on the outer edge. Find out their ultimate heights when fully grown and do not judge them arriving from the nursery. Allow their proper space to grow in from the beginning. Do not try to grow a climbing rose or other flowering vines on the north side of the house, because it will be a failure.

Never plant "Catalpa Bungei"—that stiff homely looking plant with a head like an umbrella—in front of the house, or on the lawn, or still worse, in soldier-like rows to form an avenue. It is bad taste.

Do not use Crimson Rambler or any other climbing rose of similar color to dress your house; in fact, do not employ it in any part of your garden. Its crude, barbaric color and its mildewed foliage in summer make it impossible to tolerate.

The very first finish to your estate should be a beautiful hedge, if not all around, at least in the front facing the street. Do not allow it to grow too high as to hide passersby from looking in at your garden. It does not portray a good American spirit—the democratic one.

Be careful in the selection of your flowering shrubs and avoid all those which have flowers of an uncouth color such as the magenta colored "Rose of Sharon." Try and get away from the ones which everybody has, particularly "Hydrangea Paniculata."

To dress the base of the house—if evergreens are desired—do not make the same mistake that everybody makes, namely, to use small specimens of tree evergreens such as Spruces, Firs, Hemlocks and Pines, because these are trees and will soon be too large and have to be removed and then they are spoiled for specimen. Remember, nothing will grow under the eaves of a house.

The Flower Garden

Above all avoid all scarlet and magenta colored flowers for you are in trouble right away. They never blend with other colors and if used alone are nerve exciting—irritating—and out of good taste. Taboo entirely and forevermore the always popular “Scarlet Sage (*Salvia Splendens*) because it is like a red rag flared before the bull. It is impossible for a person with the least inkling of refinement to tolerate it near him. I must admit—to my great grief—that one sees it more than any other flower, all due to the masculine species of the gardening family, for he will tell you that he likes it and is going to keep it regardless what I or others may have to say, and why? Because he is seldom home long enough to notice it, except at a glance. But ask him if he would want to live in a bright scarlet room or see any partner in his family dressed in a bright red gown and he will tell you a different answer. I am determined to see it thrown out of every garden and I shall preach my doctrine as long as there is a breath in me for I know I will receive your blessing in the end. You say, what can you give us to take its place? Suppose I told you to use a charming lovely blue salvia in its place you would doubt my word that such a thing exists, but I am willing to prove it to you if you will permit me to send you either seeds or plants of *Salvia Farinacea* and if you ever try it once you will never again want “Red Salvia.”

In the same class with “Red Salvia” we must place Red Geraniums, Cannas, Coleus, Achyranthus, Alternantheras, Echeverias, and many others used so extensively in “Ornamental” bedding in parks or cemeteries. Surely you do not want your home to resemble a cemetery.

Do not arrange your formal beds with a thousand and one different flowers for it is impossible to create anything but a hodge-podge with them.

You will never go wrong by carefully planning to fill your garden with all the lovely shades of clear blues (both pale or dark), pale yellow, clear pinks (avoid magentas), and white. The last is the peacemaker in the garden. Use all the lavenders and mauves you can get, but be careful in blending them with the proper combination.—Color harmony is always more pleasing than contrast.—In this book I have intentionally omitted the offerings of certain flowers which no one ought to cultivate according to the opinions of gardeners of refinement and good taste, and so that you do not purchase them from others I want to mention them here.

Foremost is the “Golden Glow,” a hideous plant and abhorrent to all lovers of flowers beautiful. Next comes the brick red Oriental Poppies; they shriek at you from the distance. Plant pink ones instead. The so-called pink Phloxes, but really “magenta”—I cannot bear the sight of them and close my eyes when I pass them.

“*Liatris pycnostachia*,” “*Lythrum Roseum*,” and “*Agrostemma coronaria*” are three impossible colored flowers to use with any other color or alone.

“*Tritomas*” or “*Red Hot Pokers*” are too coarse and too stiff.—Sunflowers too common and unrefined.

The following are freaks fit for the side show in a circus:

“*Summer Cypress*” (*Kochia*), Cockscomb (both crested and feathered.)

“*Amaranthus*,” Chinese Woodflower, and Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus*.)

You will be disappointed if you try “*Godetia*” and “*Schizanthus*,” for while they do splendidly in England they are a failure in most places in America.

Roses

Never make your selection from a florist window for the sort as a rule, magnificent if grown in hothouses, may not be suitable for the garden. Never plant one of a kind; they are not sociable amongst each other, but always a solid bed of one kind.

Have your garden well planned and if you are not confident to be able to do it yourself call in the best professional man you know of. It is the cheapest way. Whatever you do don't try to save money by calling in the so-called gardener in a nearby little town who as a rule knows how to mow a lawn or prune a hedge, but who will spoil your garden from the very beginning. Go to the man who has a reputation behind him and pay his price. It is the safest investment.

Beware also of the traveling hobo-gardener who tells you that he wants to prune your bushes and trees, for he will surely butcher them. I have seen this hundreds of times.

Beware also of the traveling salesman of plants who knows no further of the plants he sells you than the gaudy picture gallery he carries with him. He cannot back up his sales.

And if you are ever in New York and visit the downtown sections around West Broadway and Greenwich you meet those bargain counters of plants and bulbs right on the sidewalk in early spring. Beware—oh beware—he will sell you a dried up tulip bulb for a Peony and a privet plant for a Jackrose, and by the way, every rose with him is just the sort you ask for.

AUCTION ROOMS!—Oh, what an alluring name! Although you think you have bought a bargain you really did not, for you always have to buy more than you actually wanted and you always buy the thing not because you really needed it or wanted it, or know truly that it fits into your garden, but just because it is cheap. What some one else does not want you do not want either. Good things are dearer at auctions than at reliable stores. But just the same I forgive the man or woman who frequents the auction room, for after all we are human and what is more natural for a human to do, than to gamble.

As a parting word to the flower gardener.—If you are really fond of red flowers and still admire them after all I have said, you have my full permission to grow them for after all your garden must be that spot that you love best of all for what it contains, and after all it is *your* garden to do with it just as you please. Everyone pictures heaven for himself in his own conception, and if you are happy with it you have my blessing.

Some day—eventually—why not now—you will come around to my way of preaching.

The Vegetable Garden

For once I say, "Make it pay!" Do not be sentimental. Do not buy a pound of seed when four ounces are sufficient. Do not fill your garden with potatoes when you can buy them cheaper than it costs you to raise them. Study your soil and know what you can grow really well. Don't grow Peas or Celery if your soil is not suitable. If your garden is only 20 x 20 do not try to grow Sugar Corn in it, for there would be no room for anything else. Do not set out fifty tomato plants just because you have raised them from seeds and you have not the courage to throw most of them away, while a dozen plants will give you all you need. Do not sow

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

all your lettuce seed at one time for you will have ten times more than you need before it goes to seed and is useless.

And As a Final

Never be discouraged by failures for they are the surest stepping stones to future success. Do not be too hasty in blaming the seedsman if your seeds fail to grow, but remember there is no such things as perfection in this world. You cannot be a true gardener unless you adopt the philosophy that all disappointments in gardening are only blessings in disguise.

Remember, there is always sunshine after the rain!

FULD'S "JUST DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT SERVICE"

Service cannot be explained; it is the invisible soul of the business; it has no material value, except as it comes to the surface through different results. It is the gift accompanying the purchase; it is the one thing which adds joy to buying. Service is unlimited in its scope; it begins with your application for the seedbook; it continues with its prompt arrival, the acknowledgment of your order, the prompt arrival and exact execution of same linked with a style of packing that pleases the eye; the germination deepens your conviction that you are dealing with a reliable house; courteous, prompt and thorough information when asked for to help you to success makes you a still better friend, and if the final results are up to your expectations, you are convinced that you have received full value.

Service cannot be bought for so much per, and yet it has more intrinsic value than all the merchandise in the world.

Fuld's Service is "just delightfully different." No other words could express it better. Send in your order and find out for yourself what these words mean.

A Helpful Service to You

Let me come to your garden and help you solve your problems. Every gardener at one time or another strikes a perplexing problem where he needs the help of someone who knows.

Perhaps you want to be taught the pruning of roses or fruit trees, or how to plant trees or shrubs properly, or you would like your garden rearranged or perhaps a new garden planned. All this I can do for you and still more. For a very nominal fee I will not only give you all the information you need but in addition I will give you a pencil sketch with accurate dimension showing you how to carry out my plans, a detailed planting list, and will personally superintend the setting out of the plants. I want you to have a pretty garden without the costly expense of a landscape artist. When in need, write to me.

Bureau of Information

I welcome inquiries from my friends or strangers and promise to help them promptly and in a practical manner. Do not hesitate to ask many questions. But when such service is asked I would appreciate your enclosing stamps to the value of 10c. to defray cost of postage and stationery.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE A REAL ROSE-BUG KILLER

The Most Welcome News for Every Gardener in the World.

I take pride and pleasure to announce the premier and exclusive offering of

"MELROSINE"

(Copyrighted 1919)

I want to give full credit for this wonderful discovery to the man who deserves it. Everyone who loves and grows roses is indebted hereafter to Mr. Hugh Balfour Barclay, Superintendent for Miss Anne Thompson of Merion, Pa., for making rose growing the greatest joy in Gardening.

"MELROSINE"—the new insecticide which quickly kills the dreaded rose-bug as well as the minor insects of the rose and other plants, is the result of nearly one thousand experiments—812 to be exact, extending for a period of 4 years. There are many excellent remedies for all other insects upon the market, and even some were advertised to kill the rose-bugs, but they utterly failed when tried out on rose-bugs because this insect, being a hard-shelled creature, was immune to the various concoctions of Sulphur, Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead, etc., or if such preparations finally did kill him, the flower and even the plants were destroyed by the strong acids and poisons in the mixtures.

Furthermore, they were unpleasant to use and extremely poisonous and the user often felt worse than the rose-bug when through spraying.

In 1918, samples of the insecticide were sent out for severe tests to about 20 rosarians—all of them enthusiasts and well known to the rose world. The replies received were most gratifying and the originator was urged to place his discovery upon the market at once. This was thought unwise as he wished to conduct more experiments and better his product, if possible, and so in 1919, more tests were made and a more suitable base for his material was found, as well as an additional discovery which enhanced the value of the mixture greatly, that is, a harmless substance which caused the rose-bugs to quickly come out of their hiding place among the flowers, if even the least bit of the spray material touched them so that they could receive the full benefit of the second spraying which is advised.

This insecticide, unlike most others, is much more efficient when used on a bright sunny day preferably at 11 o'clock or about 2 o'clock, not at high noon, and the day should be calm, and if possible, not breezy.

The insecticide is absolutely nonpoisonous and harmless to house animals or human beings; in fact, it could be taken without any ill effects afterwards.

The mixture as received should be diluted with 20 to 25 parts of water, if you wish to kill the rose-bug.

The proper method of spraying is to spray the plants lightly at first and watch the result in a few seconds. The rose-bugs will come out from the actual flowers and then they should receive a second and copious spraying. The insecticide will leave absolutely no mark on the flowers or injure them in the least, except when the flowers already past the perfection age and has opened fully to fade away.

Furthermore the insecticide has a most agreeable odor which makes it pleasant to handle and it is not imparted to the fragrance of the flower.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Any rose-bug which has been properly sprayed *cannot fly* and will shortly die or even if not sprayed enough to cause quick death will never again recover enough to eat roses or enter the earth to appear next year.

The rose-bug, or rose-chafers, is a light-brown bug about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long which appears from out of the ground in the near vicinity of roses or other plants upon which it feeds in the rose season which is the very end of May until about July 15th. It appears with the first blooms and disappears again after 4 or 5 weeks of work. It is most peculiar that it attacks the white roses first, and when it has finished these, it will go to the yellow roses and then to the pink and red ones, but suppose it has finished all your roses it is not satisfied and first of all it attacks the Japanese Iris, Paeonies and many other flowers and in addition it destroys the entire crop of grapes or cherries. The rose-bug being a hard-shelled bug, is extremely difficult to exterminate with any preparation which would not also destroy the plants infected. With this new insecticide, these possibilities are entirely eliminated for it does not injure the tenderest of flower or foliage. The rose-bug, after its destructive work, re-enters the soil near the plants to hibernate and in the following season he is here in greater numbers.

By using "MELROSINE" for 2 consecutive seasons—daily—afterwards the number of rose-bugs should be so diminished that it will be very easy to destroy them completely thereafter.

This insecticide must be sprayed from the first day the rose-bug puts in appearance, daily, with the exception of cloudy or rainy days until he has disappeared for the season. We also suggest that during the flowering season and immediately after disappearance of the rose-bug, the soil around the roses, is thoroughly cultivated for in this manner, the new insect which is in the larvae stage is destroyed, and above all, no weeds or grass must be allowed to grow near roses for here they could possibly hide.

As rose-bugs prefer light sandy soil and hibernate in it, it is preferable, if possible, to select heavy soil for rose beds; in fact, roses love a heavy soil anyhow. In order to give our patrons an idea how much is required to spray a certain number of roses during the season we wish to say that if a garden contains 100 roses, it would require 5 gallons of "MELROSINE" to do the work effectively for an entire season.

The best sprayer to use is an Auto Sprayer made of brass which contains 3 gallons of liquid. In order to make 3 gallons of this mixture, it requires one pint of the insecticide, with the balance water.

"MELROSINE" has been tested and is endorsed by the following authorities.

Theodore Wirth, Sup't of Parks, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dep't of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Captain Thomas, author of Practical Book Outdoor Roses, Phila., Pa.

E. J. Stackpole, Editor Pittsburgh Telegraph.

E. Phillips, Sup't E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. I.

William Kleinheinz, Sup't of P. A. B. Widener, Phila., Pa.

John Dodds, Sup't of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

William N. Craig, Sup't Faulkner Farms, Brookline, Mass.

A. J. Loveless, Sup't Wyndhurst Gardens, Lenox, Mass.

S. S. Pennock, Rosarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred. J. Michell, Sr., of Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Otto Thilow, of Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa.

"MELROSINE" is sold as follows:

Sample Cans, enough to make a gallon of diluted mixture for thorough trial on a number of plants, 50c. Per pint, \$1.00; per quart, \$1.75; per 2 quarts, \$3.25; per gallon, \$6.00; per 5 gallons, \$25.00; per 10 gallons, \$45.00.

New and Rare Vegetables

for 1920

"Catalogues haven't changed much since my childhood ; I should hate to think they could. I've read every description, every promise thousands of times, yet never has my imagination felt jaded, never have I failed to experience the old-new thrill. In all the world's literary classics, none contain for me the inexhaustable lure, the enchantment, the material of the seed catalogue."

— HANNAH RION.

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

VEGETABLE LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching not only the practical growing of Vegetables by amateurs but the right kinds for your garden, when, where and how to sow, how to care, how to crop, how to store, and finally how to prepare in a tasty fashion.

It is the only magazine in the world which deals exclusively with "Growing Vegetables for the Home Garden."

It is in a class by itself. It contains no ads. and never repeats a single subject, once published. Hence it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess this magazine beginning with the first number published. The first number appeared July, 1917, so that at present Volume 3 is in process of publication.

Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers. \$2.00 per volume or year if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920, \$3.75 in loose volumes or \$6.00 for the three volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra Self-binders, \$0.75 each. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Vegetable Lore"

"I received Vol. 1, Vegetable Lore, and am much pleased with the detailed descriptions and explanations of culture, etc. This is just what amateurs and others need to make a success of growing vegetables.

"Vegetable Lore is splendid. I am learning more about vegetable growing than I ever hoped to know."

"Vegetable Lore is invaluable to me."

"Your magazine fits the city lot garden and is especially helpful to amateurs."

"Please renew my subscription to Vegetable Lore. I don't want to miss a single number—would rather do without all the other books and magazines."

RARE AND NEW VEGETABLES FOR 1920

SEED books from time immemorial have been the fairy-tale books of the grown-ups, and although we make a firm resolution each year that never again shall we be lured into buying a novelty, when January comes around we can hardly wait for the same old seed book with a new dress and its fairy tale of new discoveries. We tear off the cover just to get at that fairy tale. You know it is a good thing we all have the habit, for it is the best proof that we are still children and young at heart.

Of course, many of the "novelties" are simply old-timers disguised by a new name. Many a gardener has lost absolute faith in his favorite seed store, because the so-called novelties were fizzles.

I want to avoid these pitfalls, for I desire the undivided confidence of all my patrons and as I have but a limited number I cannot afford to lose a single one. But at the same time I am a strong believer in "novelty" offers.

Because I do not want to rob you of the most delightful story in a seed book, I claim real novelties exist, and I am going to prove it to you with my offers, provided you try them. And I know you will, for I have employed all my persuasive powers, and only a grouch can resist.

I am describing these novelties as truthfully as I know how. Of course, I cannot resist my enthusiasm, and I am sure you would not want me to.

Success and Failure

Some of the Novelties mentioned here were offered by me in previous seasons and I am frank to state that while I have received scores of excellent reports on the successful growing of these novelties, I have also received letters telling of failures and disappointments.

But this is to be expected, because we do not know the peculiarities of new plants at first, nor do we take to new flavors at once. No one likes the olive on first tasting. Remember Golden Bantam Corn—how everyone was against it in the beginning. Just because you failed last year is the best reason why you should buy again this year.

Success comes to those who persevere.

The garden public can be assured that at no time shall I knowingly offer anything without merit. If it should happen accidentally, I shall take prompt steps to correct the error.

"Among the novelties bought of you, we have greatly enjoyed 'Little Gem Lettuce,' Chervil, Japanese Turnips, and Japanese Spinach."

"My Little Gem Lettuce is just ready for the table and is perfect."

"We think your Little Gem Lettuce is fine and have recommended it to all our friends. The Summer asparagus grew beautifully, and we enjoy it very much."

"The Family Bean was slow to grow in the beginning but now they are a sight. Our friends look at them in amazement and we think they are of wonderful flavor when cooked. We had no pods which grew to 6 feet, but many 3 feet long. Next year we shall start them earlier and hope to have still better success."

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

FULD'S "Just Delightfully Different" Vegetable Seeds

FOR my Vegetable seeds I claim that they are the best the world can offer; they are selected for your garden, because I offer only those which are suitable for the home garden; I never offer two sorts where one will do. They are absolutely fresh and should grow 100 per cent. under favorable conditions; every sort is tested for high germination before they are placed in packets. You can come to my show rooms and watch my seeds grow. Read the following unsolicited testimonial:

"I have grown your Little Gem Lettuce and think it excellent, it makes such neat and pretty rows in the garden. My cos is quite wonderful. I have always been successful with it, but this year it has outdone itself. A head brought in tonight weighs 3 lbs., beautifully headed and perfectly blanched. All your seeds have germinated almost 100 per cent."

My selection is so arranged that you can order everything in this book and feel you have not one item too much. If you do not know how much to order, tell me the size of your garden and how many people in your family, and I will do the rest.

Use the printed order sheet and write your name plainly, please.

"Permit me to say that your 'My Garden Favorites' is the 'sanest' general catalogue I have ever seen, and I will take pleasure in sending you an order for seeds very shortly."

"I am very glad to be able to continue reading 'Vegetable Lore' as it is of great benefit and instruction to me in aiming at successful gardening. I have already gained a great amount of practical information which other magazines have never offered to the amateur gardener."

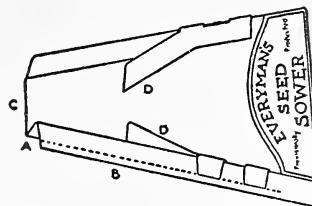
The Most Ingenious and Practical Little Tool for the Home Gardener

EVERYMAN'S SEED SOWER

FIG 1.



FIG 2.



Everyman's Seed Sower possesses the following advantages over other methods:

The seed being in full view, the rate at which it is being distributed is easily observed and controlled. No fear of suddenly finding halfway down a row that all your seed has gone.

The turned-down side flanges which extend below the floor of the sower, when used as per instructions, separate and evenly distribute the seed.

The adjustable sliding regulators give any desired size of opening for the different varieties of seed.

The turned-over end forms a receptacle for the seed when conveying it about, so that it can be laid upon the ground with security whilst drawing fresh drills, etc.

It is the simplest possible tool—cannot be broken—nor can it become out of order; weighs hardly two ounces, and is the only device by which seeds can be sown evenly and economically.

Instructions for Use

1. Use an ordinary garden line for guidance in making drills, or, if the rows are short, use a piece of squared wood, or a not too smooth stick. N. B.—See that the line is tightly stretched.

2. Hold the sower—previously charged with seed—in the hand, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the bottom of the flanges b, Fig. 2, rest lightly upon the line (or stick), with the lip (C) overhanging sufficiently to allow the seed to drop into the drill. This will, of course, vary according to the depth and width of the trench. Where very small seeds and drills are concerned it will be more convenient to rest the lip (C) itself upon the cord and press the front edge (A) of the vibrator against the line and so set up the vibration.

3. Do not tilt the sower more than necessary; a very little will suffice. If the sower is now passed along the cord the flanges will set up a vibration which will spread the seed and bring them down, one or two, or a few at a time, as desired, according to the amount of pressure upon the cord.

A very little practice will suffice to find the necessary pressure required for the varying kinds of seed.

4. To adjust the regulators DD:—

For very small or smooth round seeds which tend to run away, draw down or lift off, and replace the slides until they nearly close the space, as in Fig. 1. For the larger seeds, place them further back, according to size and smoothness.

For such as Parsnip, and other similar kind of seeds, it is an advantage to remove the regulators altogether, or (to avoid losing them) they may be reversed so that the free ends go under the shield.

5. The free ends can be bent, if desired, to alter the angle, but it is not advisable to do this too frequently, or merely to avoid moving them up and down.

6. The sower can, of course, be used in the ordinary manner of slightly shaking, using the regulators as already directed, in which case, however, the tray must be tilted at a regular angle.

Price each, 50c Postpaid

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

NEW PEDIGREED, RUST-RESISTANT AMERICAN GIANT ASPARAGUS

"Mary Washington"

Owing to the fact that in most parts of this country the regular sorts of Asparagus are greatly troubled with rust, for which no one has been able to offer an effective remedy—the U. S. Government has for several years carried on extensive experiments with seeds produced from rust-resisting sorts—until finally pedigreed seeds were obtained by crossing, and the first fixed sort was named "Martha Washington."

Another sort of pedigree—a male—was named "Washington," and by crossing this male with the female—"Mary Washington" was the result. This is considered today not only a rust-resisting variety, but it is claimed that it excels all other kinds for size, productiveness, and quality.

The government has supplied several growers with the seed and in turn I have induced one of the growers to supply me with extra selected—one-year-old plants—to be delivered in early spring for planting in April.

No crop should be cut until two years after planting.

Full directions for planting with each shipment of roots.

Selected—one year old—roots,	per dozen,	\$1.00
per 100	6.00	
per 1000	50.00	

Chinese or Japanese Artichoke

This Artichoke, entirely unknown to American gardens, is a great favorite in England and France. It is far superior to Jerusalem Artichokes, for it has an entirely different and much better flavor. You will like it instantly. It may be boiled, steamed or roasted and served dry with melted butter; for a genuine delicacy fry with salad oil.



Complete Plant of Japanese Artichoke

and cultivate. Do not crop until the tops have completely died down.

Dig only as many as you need for each meal, but just before freezing dig a quantity and put between layers of soil or sand in a box to be stored in a cool cellar. Dig from the ground again as soon as you can in spring.

A pound is enough for a family of six.

Tubers ready in April.

Per lb., \$1.00

A Sensational New Vegetable for 1920

THE PIERCE ALBINO TOMATO

Ivory-White Skin and Paper-White Flesh

The fruit is void of the usual acids and can therefore be enjoyed by everyone. Millions of people in America alone cannot eat red Tomatoes because of the acid they contain.

It has been my good fortune to discover this splendid novelty, originated by an amateur, Mr. Alfred Pierce, of Lexington, Mass., who became attracted to me by the 1919 edition of "MY GARDEN FAVORITES," and who described the novelty as follows: "About five years ago, in my patch of tomato plants, there appeared one plant, which produced white fruit and I attributed it to an accident or sport, but carefully saved all seed and sowed them next year, with the result that the majority plants produced white fruit; with further re-selection, the seed reproduces itself absolutely true with me."

Being at once interested, I made it a point to thoroughly investigate the plants when they began to bear fruit, and from then on several times during the season.

I was amazed at first sight as to the health of the plants; they were robust and the foliage was of a luxuriant green. The fruit is very early—and yet it is extremely large in size; we weighed several of the largest specimen from one plant and each one approached close to a pound. I inspected every one of the plants; they were all there, according to the spaces planted and every plant produced nothing but "Giant White Tomatoes." The average plant produces from 20 to 30—all large fruit—on a plant, and this was at a season, when the usual tomato crops were a partial failure.

The fruit is smooth, ripens perfect, and when cut open, shows a firm flesh, with no dividing chores.

As a salad tomato—it is unsurpassed.

Picture on your table plates dressed with a leaf of lettuce and several slices of white and red tomatoes mixed. Can you imagine the surprised faces of your guests?

But still more surprise your neighbor with something he has never seen before.

Be the first to grow it in your locality.

As I have purchased the entire output of seeds from Mr. Pierce, and as I was anxious to give it world-wide distribution at once—I have sold it in packets—with Mr. Pierce's signature as a guarantee to seed dealers, not only in America, but in all parts of the world, which will account for the simultaneous introduction of the same novelty by others, but I claim to be the original disseminator of this novelty for 1920.

Pkt. (about 25 seeds) 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00

"Orange Sunrise" Tomato

An English Introduction.

The originator says: "In their efforts to improve vegetables and flowers horticulturists are apt in aiming at certain qualities to neglect others of scarcely lesser importance. As regards the Tomato, for instance, in the endeavor to produce gigantic clusters of globe-shaped scarlet fruit, the flavor has been largely overlooked, and yet most modern experts are apt in aiming at certain qualities to neglect others of scarcely lesser importance. All agree that the flavor of the older varieties is superior to that of the present-day favorites."

The superb new Tomato we now offer has overcome this defect, and after exhaustive trials leading specialists have stated that, either raw or cooked, it possesses the finest flavor of any variety in cultivation.

It is the result of a cross between the best of red and yellow varieties, and bears fruit of a bright orange color. Possessing all the popular qualities of rounded form, medium size, and earliness, and appearing in large clusters, it is equally suitable for indoor and outdoor culture.

We are convinced that all who gave the "Orange Sunrise" Tomato a careful trial will realize its high value, and that, notwithstanding popular prejudice in favor of red Tomatoes it will succeed in establishing itself as one of our leading varieties.

Original pkts., 50c.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's Summer Asparagus

The most unique new vegetable ever introduced. It is everbearing, or in common English, a cut-and-come-again sort. The fruit is oblong and green. It should be cut when not more than 4 to 6 in. long. If you allow it to grow longer it loses its flavor, and when one fruit is allowed to mature it checks the formation of more fruit on that plant. Care must be taken when cutting the fruit that the plant is not injured.

It is cooked the same as Asparagus. It is particularly delicious when cut in small pieces and cooked with cream. It may also be used sliced and fried, and as a salad. Six hills are sufficient for a large family, as it may be cut almost every day until frost. If sown early it will fruit from the latter part of June until October. Plant in hills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. apart, from latter part of May until July 1.

The plant as well as the seeds resemble a Summer Squash.

One pkg. is enough for 3 to 5 hills—1 oz. for 15 hills.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

New French Bush Beans—"King of the Greens"

Whoever has dined in Parisian hotels must recall with pleasure and delight the dish of the French string-beans called on the menu card "Flageolet." Now what is a "Flageolet?" Without doubt, the sweetest, the meatiest, the most delicious and the most tender of string beans. When cropped they show almost no seeds and therefore are all flesh. They are stringless. The plants are the most prolific bearers, producing literally an unlimited number of slender, narrow, flat pods. It is essential that the pods are picked when quite young—not longer than three inches.

For preserving, pickling or canning, especially, nothing finer can be desired. The variety offered here is the latest introduction and is most remarkable for its productiveness; the seeds being very fine it goes much farther in sowing.

Grow the same as any other bush bean.

Per 2 oz. packet (enough for a 25 foot row), 50c
Per 4 oz., 75c.; per lb., \$2.50

The "Family" Bean

A sensational novelty of Japanese origin. This is a pole bean, which should be sown in May; it grows quickly and produces an abundance of tender, fleshy pods, which attain the unusual length of 3 to 6 feet, and no matter how long, are always delicious and tender. One pole is enough to supply a family all summer long. They bear without interruption until frost.

"The 'Family Bean' is all you claim for it. In fact I had two pods, seven feet long, and my friends and neighbors were amazed when they saw them."

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c
5 pkts., \$1.00

The Japanese Sword Bean

This pole bean bears pods fully 10 in. in length and nearly 2 in. broad. When half grown, they are picked and cooked like other snap beans, but have a distinct flavor and are more meaty. They are of easy growth and should be treated like Lima Beans. Seeds are large.

Pkt. (15 seeds), 25c
5 Pkts., \$1.00

All Beans should be inoculated with Farmogerm. See offer, page 34.

The Sasagi Bean

Another pole bean of Japanese origin, with vines of sturdy growth and foliage. The pods are used while young, when purplish green in color, and at that stage are most delicious. The pods should be about 12 in. long.; they are then absolutely stringless and meaty.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c
5 Pkts., \$1.00

To get the best results inoculate bean seeds with "Farmogerm.— See offer, page 36.

The New Cuban Asparagus Bean

A most remarkable climbing Bean, growing to a height of 10 to 13 feet, with dark green leaves. The pods are pendent, cylindrical, light green, slender, sometimes reaching 2½ to 3 feet in length. The flowers are picturesque and even as a decorative vine it is of value. The seeds are unique. The bean is used when young as a Kidney Bean. Is distinct in flavor.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c.
5 Pkts., \$1.00

A New Spanish Bean—"The Toreador"

An unusual climbing Bean. Tall, twining plant, often reaching 10 to 15 feet. Pods very numerous, in bunches, yellowish white, slightly downy, short, broad and rounded at the end. Seed brown, provided with a curious white aril or keel along the edges, ½ inch long, 1/3 inch broad and thick. The pods are stringless and are delicious when cooked.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c
5 Pkts., \$1.00

To get the best results inoculate Bean Seeds with "Farmogerm."

Spanish Carrot "Sapporo"

Produces large, smooth, uniform roots of a handsome orange red, with nearly the same thickness from top to bottom. Extra sweet, crisp and tender. They do not break easily in pulling, owing to their solidity and shape.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

Culture the same as all deep rooted carrots.

One packet will sow a row of 50 feet.

Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce

A valuable salad plant for late autumn, winter and early spring use. The leaves grow loose and are packed and mixed with other salad plants, or served alone. When mixed with potato salad it creates a distinctly new and delightful dish. Boiled like spinach, corn salad forms a most agreeable dish, and the beauty of it is that it grows out of doors even in midwinter under the snow.

Sowings made in August will have leaves ready in October. When freezing weather sets in, cover with long straw. Sow in drills 9 in. apart and thin out to 6 in. from one another.

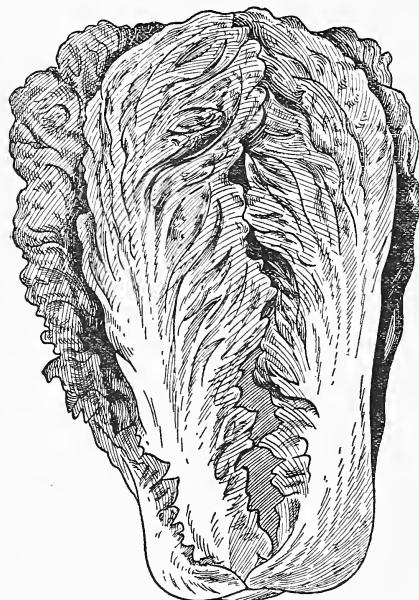
— — — Large Green. The best all around sort.....Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c
One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Like Cos Lettuce in form, and have a delightfully mild flavor. Can be cooked like our cabbage, but also makes a most delicious salad, and a delightful slaw. They can be blanched a pure white.



The culture is the same as for "Winter Cabbage." The seed should be sown in July, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in the row and 2 ft. between the rows. When 5 or 6 in. high, thin out until 10 in. apart, pulling up the poorer ones. Cultivate well, and when large enough, blanch by earthing up and tying closely with burlap. They do best in rich black soil.

Chosen Hakusa—The most perfect type, of Korean origin. Grows up more like a Savoy cabbage, with clumped leaves, but it is of early maturity, mild and sweet.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

Shantung Hakusai—Distinctive in flavor, very mild and pleasant. The outside leaves grow large and round, the heart is snowy white and firm. Highly recommended for the home table.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

Santosai—This differs entirely in appearance from the cabbage, being like a Cos Lettuce in aspect. Thick and fleshy leaves used extensively as salad. Boiled, minced and seasoned with butter, it is as delicately flavored

as the best endive. Can be sown from spring until autumn, but for main crop, sow in August.

One packet will produce 50 plants.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

New Japanese Cabbage "Pooting"

This new cabbage differs from the varieties above in that it will absolutely head at all seasons and therefore can be enjoyed during the summer as well. It will not scald or burn in the hottest weather and forms the most solid head of all, weighing frequently 15 lbs. It is free from all insects and for this reason should appeal to every homegardener.

One packet will produce 50 plants.

Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00

New Giant Chinese Cucumber

A remarkable novelty; a giant amongst cucumbers growing out of doors.. Imagine a cucumber measuring 20 in. or more and from 2 to 3 in. thick! Notwithstanding its unusual size, it fruits as quickly as any other sort. It is green and most delightful in flavor. The vines, like the fruit, are robust, and this in itself ought to make it disease-resisting.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

Spanish Cardoon

If you have never grown Cardoon you have missed one of the finest vegetables. The plant resembles a



French Artichoke in appearance, growing more robust and more compact, but bears no fruit and its stalks and roots are used. After blanching the stalks of the inner leaves are crispy and tender, and should be used like celery in stews, soups and salads. They also form, together with the main root, a delicate dish when boiled and served up with sauce.

Sow the seeds in hotbed in March or when soil is warm enough outdoors in May. Thin out the seedlings gradually until the strongest remain. Plant out in the garden in June in rich trenches 4 ft. apart, placing 2½ ft. apart. Keep well watered during dry weather, and when nearly full grown, carefully tie up the stalks, wrap around with straw, and earth up as with celery. They cannot be used until frosty weather, like celery.

Large Tours. A special sort with prominent pure white stalks.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c

One packet will sow a row of 50 feet.

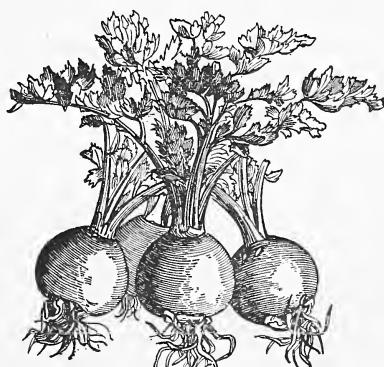
Celeriac

Known to foreigners only, this should prove a most delightful dish on the American table. Its culture is easy and should attract anyone who has a love for something different. Celeriac looks like celery, and while its top leaves can be used for flavoring soups, etc., it is the root that we grow this plant for. The root is of apple shape and is cropped late in the fall, and stored in sand. When boiled they are eaten with roast beef, muttons, etc., or may be cooled, sliced and served as a most delightful salad.

Sow in drills 1 ft. apart early in May, covering lightly and evenly. When large enough, thin out so that each plant has 6 in. of space to develop in. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c

One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.



Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Curled Chervil



If you have a hotbed or a cold frame, sow a row in both in March and April respectively, for it is ready for picking thirty days after sowing. You need not thin it out, for the younger it is the more delicious. Out of doors, it should be sown early in May in rows a foot apart; no thinning here is necessary either, but cut, cut, cut.

Fancy Curled..... Per pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.
One package will sow a row of twenty-five feet.

Turnip Rooted Chervil

With this vegetable both the leaves are used while young, and finally in November we lift the roots, which are in shape of a turnip, and this we store in sand in the cellar, and when desired for use we boil them, peel them, slice them, cool them and serve as a most palatable salad.

Full cultural directions with each package. Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c.
One package will sow a row of twenty-five feet.

The Whitloof Chicory Often Called "Belgian" Chicory

Years ago the finer hotels and restaurants imported this delightful salad from Belgium. Have you ever dined during the winter in one of the foremost hosteries and noticed the waiter serve a salad formed of oblong-coned heads of creamy white leaves, the leaves not longer than six inches and about two inches broad? That is Whitloof, but that is not the way it grows out of doors, for it looks very similar to a broad-leaved endive.

After it is grown out of doors it is lifted and stored, and then forced in any cellar, so that you can enjoy it all winter long. It need not be sown out of doors until the first week in June, in rows 18 in. apart, and afterwards thinned out to stand 9 in. apart in the row. Water regularly and feed occasionally with liquid manure. Keep weeded. In November lift, shorten the roots to 8 or 10 in. and cut the leaves back to within 2 in. of the stem. Dig a pit and store until ready for forcing in the house. For further instructions read "Vegetable Lore."

One package will sow a row of 25 feet. Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c.

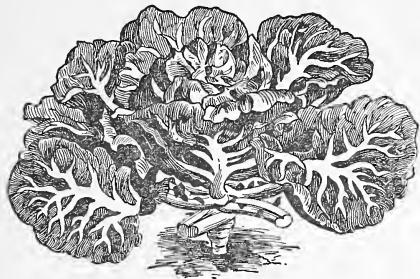
"Vegetable Lore" for January, 1920, contains a distinct new and easy culture for this desirable salad. Subscribe now; \$1.25 per volume.



Couve Tronchuda, the Braganza Cabbage

A valuable winter vegetable, prized for the thick, fleshy midribs of the foliage, which are boiled and served up like Sea Kale. But what is Sea

Kale? you ask. Sea Kale to the English is as the mushroom to us, a rare delicacy. Just ask your English friends, and let them tell you how to prepare it.



Sow in April on a bed of well-pulverized soil and cover lightly. Thin out to not less than 3 in. apart, or transplant in soldier-like rows as soon as they can safely be handled. Finally, plant out to stand 2 ft. apart within the row and three between rows.

You must not begin to use it until late Autumn, and then only the outer leaves, for it is continuous in bearing,

and by slight protection of straw when freezing weather sets in, and a little soil against that, to hold the straw in place, you can crop all winter long. You can use the whole head like cabbage, if you wish to.....Pkt., 25c

One package will produce 50 plants.

New Sugar Corn—Fuld's "Plentiful"

I take a great deal of pride in the new things I introduce, and in looking back nothing gives me more pleasure than to see my proteges making a mark in the world. Many new vegetables and flowers are introduced, but after five or ten years we only hear of a handful that have survived the critical taste of the public and have made good. I have fathered a great family of plant children of whom I can only think with love and admiration, for my original opinion has always been verified, and so I believe that in introducing this new corn I will be able to look back in years to come and say: "I have not judged you wrong."

There is a history connected with this corn. It was originally produced about twelve years ago by a man named "Careless," in Red Bank, N. J., but let me tell you that this man belied his name, for he jealously guarded this novelty and not a seed ever left the immediate family. But finally Mr. Careless died and someone else bought the homestead and found a stock of this corn hidden away in the workshop. Even the new owner had never parted with a seed to an outsider until one day, meeting him at one of my lectures, I was successful in getting just one ear for trial. It was enough to enable me to offer this corn after one season's growth, and this in itself is its greatest virtue. Let me enumerate some of its many good points:

In earliness it follows "Golden Bantam." In size it is medium, eight-rowed, just the ideal size for the table.

In color it is white.

In sweetness it is better than Golden Bantam, more like good honey.

Its productiveness: It beats any other sugar corn I know of, producing on the average three ears to every stalk.

Its Lasting Qualities: For three weeks it will stay fresh on the stalk.

2 oz. pkt., 35c; 4 oz. pkt., 50c; pound, \$1.50

A 2-oz. packet will sow a row of 35 feet.

Large Leaved Improved French Chicory

This is grown the same as "Whitloof," but when blended show large, loose, crimped leaves which are of excellent flavor. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.



Chicory "Barbe Du Capucin"

A distinct Parisian salad which has never been seen in America; of artistic appearance and a most picturesque salad when served. It is grown and used exactly as the "Whitloof"; see illustration.

Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00

A package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Broad-Leaved French Dandelion

No one loves the dandelion, and yet it has more virtues than faults. Its greatest virtue is that every part of it can be eaten and has a distinct medicinal value.

Of course, you say, I don't need to buy seeds of dandelion, because I have a million more plants now than I want.

But your dandelion is weedy, while what is here offered is a welcome guest. It differs from the common plant in having larger leaves and roots. The leaves are used in the early spring as greens, the roots in winter as a delightful salad; the flowers are used for champagne.

Sow about June 1 in rows 2 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. In November lift a number of plants, cut off the foliage and store the roots in sand to use for cooking during winter. Boil, let cool, slice and serve as salad. The plants to be wintered out of doors should be covered with straw. Remove this straw in March from some of the plants, and these will now produce your greens, while those which remain covered will produce yellow foliage, which is delightful for an early spring salad. But in May pull up all plants not used and destroy the roots.

Pkt., 25c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Egg Plant—Chinese Wonder

A unique novelty, the fruit being of a beautiful purplish pink and from 15 to 25 in. in length. Its skin is very thin, the flesh most tender, and it has very few seeds. Plants are hardy and prolific. In China it is pickled, boiled, fried, stewed, roasted, and what not.

The culture is the same as that of any regular sort.

Pkt., 25c

One package will produce from 25 to 50 plants.

Chinese Endive—Shui Tsai

Unlike our endives, this is used as greens only, and it is said that it yields more actual food than the best spinach. The leaves are obovate, tooth-cut at edges, and form a dense, massy plant. The leaves are most tender. They are cooked and served as general greens, and are delicious when boiled, minced and seasoned with butter or sauce.

The culture is the same as spinach.

Pkt., 25c

One package will produce from 25 to 50 plants.

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Finnocchio
(Florence Fennel)

An Italian vegetable which would do credit to the finest American table, on account of its delightful aroma and flavor. The plants resemble leek to a great extent, and only the lower swollen stem bases are used; served raw, they are fit for a queen.

Sow in May in rows 18 in. apart and thin to 12 in. in the row. Do not hill, but cultivate freely and feed occasionally. Pkt., 15c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Lettuce Los Angeles

The largest head lettuce known, which will head in all seasons; heads grow at an average 15 inches through and are formed of large crimped leaves. The heart is pure white of most remarkable fine flavor and very crisp; introduced to me by a gardener in northern Maine. Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

One packet will sow a row of 50 feet.

Lettuce Little Gem

The ideal lettuce for the little home garden for four reasons: One, because it will positively head; two, you can grow more heads in your space than you ever did before; three, there is no waste of outer leaves; four, it has the most perfect solid heart.

This little gem grows to perfection in a space of 6 in. and produces the most solid head of lettuce in a remarkably short time. It will head in all seasons, and in serving you need not remove any leaves, because even the outer leaves are tender; you simply cut it in halves.

You must try this lettuce if you want a real surprise.

I discovered this lettuce in one of my summer trips in the upper part of the State of New York, and when I saw it growing so well and tasted it, I exclaimed: "There is one of the best things for my novelty list; hence this offer. Hundreds of testimonials have been received in 1919 on the strength of its merits. It is the only lettuce which will positively head.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c

One package will sow a row of 50 feet.

Spanish Soup Lentils

Lentils have always been imported, but there is no reason now why we cannot grow them in our garden and reduce the H. C. L. They succeed best in the purest of soil, but the seeds should be inoculated first with "Farmogerm."

Bottle, 65c, postpaid

Sow in double drills one-half foot apart and 2 feet between each double drill. Sow in shallow furrows 2 inches deep, and when young plants are up support with short brush 3 feet tall between the drills—i. e., in the 6-inch space. Gather the seed pods before they burst, or mow down the whole growth and dry in airy place; the seeds are stored away for winter's use.

1 oz., 20c; 4 ozs., 50c; per lb., \$1.50

One pound is enough to sow a row of 100 feet, and will produce 20 lbs. To get the best results, inoculate lentil seeds with "Farmogerm."

Japanese White-Melon-Tabeta

Entirely new—a cross between a cucumber and a muskmelon. The fruit grows oblong. The skin is glossy, smooth and pale greenish white. The flesh is white, very thick, with few seeds. While the flesh is tender it is harder than a muskmelon. The flavor is hard to describe—very delicate and mild, with a most peculiar sweetness. The native way of eating it is to serve it raw, sliced, and to combine it with sauce, a little vinegar and pepper. Tabata grows about 10 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter. Pkt., 25c

One package will sow 6 to 10 hills.

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Japanese Muskmelons

Plant in hills of rich, moist soil and allow 6 ft. between hills in all directions. In each hill should be embedded a good quantity of well-decayed manure, and the seeds should not be covered more than 2 in. Unlike our melons, these require a great deal of moisture, and if we can provide the soil the plants grow very vigorously and will yield heavily. It is best to pinch back the early runners to make the plant more stocky and robust.

Kin-Makuwa—An aromatic muskmelon, attractive on account of its golden-yellow flesh and skin. The flavor is entirely new, and it is said that one mouthful will give you an unconquerable taste for it.

Fruit is large and round and it is a heavy cropper.

Who does not love a good muskmelon?

Pkt., 25c

Nashi-Makuwa—A white muskmelon, possessing not only the sweetness of "Honey Dew," but combining with it the delightful flavor of a high quality pear. The flesh is thick and snowy white. It always gives satisfaction. Here is a rare novelty with which to surprise your friends. Pkt., 25c

One package will sow from 10 to 15 hills.

Chinese Watermelon Tung-Kwa (For Cooking)

This watermelon loves a sandy or gravelly soil, and if we do not naturally have such soil we can spade in each hill some well-rotted stable manure and some sand. Sow about May 15 in hills 8 ft. apart. Use 5 or 6 seeds to a hill and thin out to 2 plants as soon as the second or third leaf shows.

The natives serve the fruit in stews or soups. Then again they peel it, slice to large pieces, mince and boil it, and serve as salad with sauce or mustard. And again they cut it into thin slices, while the fruit is quite young hang it in the sun to dry, then pickle it in vinegar or put it down in either syrup or brine, or make it into a sweet glace. The ripe fruit keeps fresh 'way into the following spring.

Pkt., 25c

One package will sow from 6 to 10 hills.

Turnip-rooted Parsley

We cannot have too many salads and, of course, we like variety, so I suggest your trying this unusual plant. Sow in April in rows a foot apart and please be patient, for it takes three to five weeks for the seeds of any parsley to germinate. If possible, soak the seed in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Thin the young plants out so that each plant has 12 in. of space to grow in.

Use the leaves the same as regular parsley. Although they are coarser, they have the same fine flavor. In November you will find a round root like a beet. Store them in sand in a cool cellar, and in serving boil the roots, slice very thin, cool, and serve with French dressing as salad. You will never again do without them.

Pkt., 15c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Parsley

A new vegetable combining the uses of parsley and asparagus. The green of the leaves is used for garnishing dishes, or cooked in soups the same as parsley, but the midribs of the leaves are boiled, minced, seasoned with butter, and served as asparagus. They are most tender in flavor. If the midribs are desired most, then the plants should be transplanted and hilled up with soil the same as celery, and thus the midribs become whiter and still more tender. The culture otherwise is the same as parsley, except that we should allow 12 in. of space for each plant.

Pkt., 25c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

New French Pea "Mange Tout"

Mange tout means "Eat all." This is a most remarkable pea. It has a distinct foliage and a very robust growth, attaining height of 5 to 6 ft. The pods are not shelled, but the whole pod is cooked and served. It is a sweet as honey and a most delightful dish. Read my story about it in "Vegetable Lore."

Half lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c

One package will sow a row of 75 feet.

To get the best results inoculate Peas with "Farmogerm."

New Mammoth Bush Peanut

For those who live in the North and who have never grown or have seen growing peanuts, they are a most interesting study. Most people are under the impression that peanuts grow on the top of the plant, while in reality they grow in the soil at the end of runners. These runners, as soon as they are of some size, must be covered with soil, and then the nuts form. Peanuts love a sandy, warm soil. The seed must be extracted from the shell and should be planted early in May in rows 2 ft. apart and a foot apart in the row. The variety here offered is especially adapted for our rigorous Northern climate. It is much larger than the usual market peanut and more meaty. It is a heavy cropper and a 100-ft. row will yield enough for a good-sized family. Children will delight in the culture of this popular plant, and I suggest that you let the children plant them. Remove shells before planting.

Lb., 50c

One package will sow a row of 100 feet.

To get the best results, inoculate Peanuts with "Farmogerm." See offer
Page 36

Japanese Pepper Green

A most picturesque and useful plant. Growing to a height of 2½ ft., with deep crimson, glossy foliage, it is equal to the most picturesque hedge, and all this is produced in less than two months. Sow in straight rows in early May, allowing 2 ft. width for a row. Thin out to stand a foot apart in the row.

Chop the leaves fine and use as seasoner. It adds a most delicate and appetizing flavor. Spread over potatoes, meats, salads or any other cooked vegetable. A few plants is enough for a large family.

Pkt., 25c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Shungiku

(An Aromatic Seasoning Plant)

Grown like spinach, the leaves are boiled and used as seasoning by adding fine chopped green pepper. It is also stewed or used in soups. Its fragrance is a combination of parsley, celery and mint.

Pkt., 25c

Japanese Salsify O-ura

The roots grow like salsify, attaining a length of a foot, and are 2 in. thick. The flesh is white, grained and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. The natives slice and fry it, but it is also used as stews or in soups, or, after being boiled whole, it is served like asparagus. It is recommended for cough and toothache. Grow it just like salsify.

Pkt., 25c

Japanese Radish

Considered indispensable in Japan, monster in size, used both cooked and raw. One root will be enough for a large family. It grows with little care, roots 1 to 3 ft. in length, 10 to 30 in. in circumference, and weighing from 2 to 30 lbs. apiece. Rapid growth is essential to produce the best.

The most important point in its culture is the date of sowing, for each variety has a distinct season. If you changed them, the plant would go promptly to seed without forming a tuber.

- — Long Nerima. Large and long (often 3 ft.), and the end is round, snowy white and bright color. Its flavor is most tender and sweet; Japanese radishes are never pungent. Can be used in all styles of cooking, and even pickled. Keeps excellently. The date of sowing varies. For New York and all Eastern sections, sow early in July. In the South, late in August, and on the Pacific Coast, early in August.
..... Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c
- — Miyashige. Grow more than 2 ft. long. Solid, with a fine sugary flavor, to be used at the table. In Japan it is cut into small pieces and dried in the sun, and thus keeps for a long time. The date of sowing is the same as Nerima; the color is white, with deep green on top.
..... Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c
- — Summer Favorite. The best summer radish. Grows to a length of 2 ft. and is snowy white, brightened with a light green color on top. Splendid for all styles of cooking, especially good for pickles in summer. Sow early in May in the East and North, early April in California, and two months earlier in the South.
..... Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c
- — Sakurashima. The largest sort in cultivation, a monster, round in shape, and some growing to more than 30 lbs. in weight. Is solid and of good flavor and exceedingly crispy and tender. Good for any style of cooking. Sow in the Northern States in early July; in California, late in July, and in the Southern States, the middle of August. Thin out well, to allow for proper development; matures in 120 days.
..... Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00
One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Sea-Kale

This is distinctly an English Vegetable and a most delightful dish. Soak the seeds 24 hours in lukewarm water before sowing, and select a sunny spot with rich soil; sow seeds in drills 18 inches apart, about May 20, about 1 inch deep, and later thin out to 12 inches. At the end of the first year, protect the crowns with straw or leaves to the extent of 12 inches. The following spring lift the roots and transplant to another bed, allowing 18 inches of space between each plant and 2 feet between the row. In the fall of the second year, lift the roots and store in dry sand in cellar; later during the winter plant the roots in boxes 12 inches deep and 6 inches apart and place in absolute dark place; keep watered, and soon the new growth will appear in white and yellow. These stalks are cut when about 8 to 10 inches tall, and cooked and served like asparagus. Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

Japanese Spinach

This is unlike any other spinach, and the Japanese claim that it excels in flavor anything with the name of spinach. The leaves are large but tender.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Swiss Chard "Fdanso"

It is claimed that this excels any of our present Swiss chards in flavor. It is a rapid grower, the leaves are long, bright green and crimped, broad and thick. Its flavor is quite sweet.

Pkt., 25c

One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.

Delicious Alpine Strawberries

You will all agree with me that the best flavored strawberries were those which, as children, we gathered by the roadside growing wild. There was only one fault we encountered—namely, they were too small. French hybridists were successful in crossing the wild strawberry with the larger Alpine berry, producing size, but retaining that wonderful aromatic flavor. These berries are conical in shape and are about an inch long. They are delightful to look upon and delicious to taste. And what is still more in their favor, they can easily be raised from seed.

Select a sunny spot, spade deeply and pulverize the top layer to a depth of 6 inches; sow the seeds thinly in drills from May 15th on; press into the soil and cover lightly with finely sifted soil; keep moist, and when young plants are up and large enough, lift all and transplant into permanent rows 18 inches apart, and allow 12 inches of space between the plants. Feed with wood ashes on top and keep watered. The first crop of berries will be produced the following spring. During the winter protect with straw.

- — **Belle de Meaux.** Remarkable for the large fruit and intense red blackish color. Produces abundantly during the whole season and comes true from seed. Pkt., 25c
- — **Improved Red.** Long, slender fruit of excellent sweetness and flavor. Red. Pkt., 25c
- — **Improved White.** Same as above, with white fruit. Pkt., 25c

One packet of seed will produce at least 100 plants.

Fuld's "Allfruit" Tomato

Of nothing am I prouder than the introduction of this novelty, for I claim that when this new tomato becomes widely known all other sorts will take second place. It presents the greatest advance in tomato production I have had the pleasure of realizing. Its special points of merit are:

That, growing next to the earliest of the present period, it is just two to three weeks earlier. It has a habit of growing erect, so that the fruit does not lie on the ground. It produces the largest clusters of tomatoes ever known. Twenty fruits in one cluster are nothing unusual, and it produces any quantity of such clusters; in fact, a full-grown plant, without pruning, shows more fruits than leaves. The very top of the plant is a gigantic flower head.

I claim that three plants of "Fuld's 'Allfruit' Tomato" will produce more than a dozen of any other sort.

The size of the fruit is medium, just the ideal for all purposes. Its color is superb. Its form just perfect. Its flavor the finest of all. It produces little seed and therefore contains more food values.

This tomato should be grown upright, tied to a stake. Seeds should be started in the house as early as February or in hot-bed in March, or in cold frame in April. Allow 3 ft. of space for each plant and place plenty of manure underneath each hill.

On account of its ability to produce few seeds, I can only offer 100 seeds to a packet.

Per pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Japanese Turnips

White turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable; they may be enjoyed during the summer as well by sowing earlier. They surely are of easy culture, but need well-worked, rich soil to insure a quick, uninterrupted growth, and will be tender and free from woodiness.

For fall or winter sow in July and August in rows 18 in. apart, using 1 ounce for 250 ft. of row, thinning the plants when very young to 3 or 4 in. apart. For spring use sow in April.

— — **Shogoin.** Round and very large, frequently more than 15 lbs. in weight. Pure white in color, very solid and sweet, the best variety for midsummer planting. Very uniform, and can stand lots of cold weather. Plant during June, July and August.

..... Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c

— — **Tokyo Summer Market.** This matures quickly and is one of the best for summer cropping. Flat, round, pure white, solid seed, and of excellent flavor. Sow seeds in early spring.

..... Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c

One package of seed will sow a row of 25 feet.

Udo-Salad

The U. S. Department of Agriculture for years recommended that this unique vegetable be grown more freely in American gardens.

A valuable Japanese vegetable grown in beds and cut like asparagus. Has been tested in every state of the Union, from Maine to California, and has been everywhere successful. At Arlington, Vt., seeds have produced shoots 6 ft. long with a heavy root system in a single season. While asparagus shoot tips only are edible, the whole of Udo stalk is stringless and tender. The shoots are delicate and white and beds continue bearing for 8 to 10 years without replanting. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart and thin out to stand 18 in. apart. You can cut the first year. Used for soups or boiled and served on toast with butter sauce, like asparagus. The favorite native way is to slice the shoots into shavings, chill on ice, and serve with salad dressings.

Pkt., 25c

Fuld's Unique Novelty Offer

To enable the enthusiast to try out every one of the novelties offered in the foregoing list, and to make this hobby not too expensive, I offer:

One package each of 57 New and Rare Vegetables, as described on the pages preceding this offer, for a net total of \$10.00.

If ordered separately these would cost \$14.05.

The above offer includes every sort offered, with the exception of "Washington Asparagus," "Chinese Artichokes" and "Peanuts."

*FULD'S Complete List
of "Just Delightfully Different"
Vegetable Seeds*

THE EYE OF THE DAY

These flow'res, white and red,
Such that men callen daisies in our town;
To them have I so great affection,
As I said erst, when comen is the May,
That in my bed there daweth me no day
That I n'am up and walking in the mead
To see this flow'r against the sunne spread,
When it upriseth early by the morrow;
That blissful sight softeneneth all my sorrow,
So glad am I when that I have presence
Of it, to doen it all reverence,—Chaucer.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

FULD'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

IN no other line of seeds can one find such wide variations of qualities and prices. The average public does not understand this, the reason being that so few seedsmen take the public into their confidence. Good seeds are selected from a few selected plants in a field, and not the entire field. The seed plant must be true to type, it must be superior in form and structure, and then again the lower seed pods are used. For the few seeds which the average home gardener uses he can afford to purchase the best, and there is a keen pleasure in growing the best. It calls for no more labor to grow superior vegetables than poor ones.

Seeds have been produced more plentifully in 1919 than the previous season, and so prices have dropped somewhat, except with garden peas, of which there is only one-fifth of the average crop; consequently these are high.

I claim that my vegetable seeds are the best in the world, and the only way I can prove it to you is for you to give me your order. Your testimonial is a foregone conclusion.

The selection I offer is compiled for the exclusive benefit of the home gardener. If you do not find it here, it means you do not need it, for I have offered you something better.

You do not find two varieties when one will do. You can order everything in this catalogue and then feel you have no duplicates.

Peas, Beans and Corn via Parcel Post. If you wish to have these seeds sent via parcel post, add 7c per lb. if east of Mississippi, and 12c per lb. if west of that section.

My seeds are absolutely all of the 1919 crop, and hence strong in germination.

Please Use the Enclosed Order Sheet

for with its use you will get the real fun out of this book—all play, no work. We will gladly send you additional order sheets if you wish them. Just say the word.

The prices in this book are net and based upon the present cost of production of the highest quality seeds. I have always been a believer in the best only, and even with the best, disappointments are plenty.

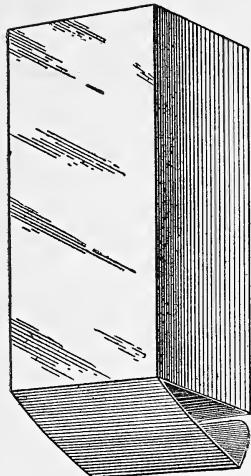
All seeds offered herein by the packet, ounce, and up to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. are sent free by mail or by express, whichever is most efficient.

When quantities are ordered over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., I shall forward either as requested or by the best method in my judgment, but the charges of transportation are to be paid by the purchaser. As it is impossible for my customers to figure out the exact charges, I shall send them either via express collect or I shall prepay the parcel post charges and render bill afterwards.

Every package of Vegetable Seeds sent out by me contains a most thorough cultural treatise, unlike anything ever furnished by any other seed firm.

FULD'S NEW SEEDLING POT

Made of Cardboard
For Vegetables and Flowers



Especially Sweet Peas, Tomatoes, Cabbages,
Cauliflowers, Egg Plants, Peppers, even for
Early Corn, Early Cucumbers, etc.

Makes gardening a pleasure and assures us all greater success. Why? Because you sow the seeds directly into these pots—no transplanting—and when it is time to set the plants out of doors, you simply open the bottom of the pot by pulling slightly at the fold, and set plant and pot into the garden. Thus the roots are not disturbed and the plant will have no setback.

The pot is made of porous heavy paper-board, which will not decay before the plant is ready for the garden, but when planted with the plant will decay quickly and act as additional food, and so help two-fold.

Comes in two sizes: No. 1, 2x2 and 4 inches deep, and No. 2, 3x3x4. The extra depth is another merit, for the roots have more playroom and the plant does not become pot-bound.

It comes to you flat, so that 100 of these pots take up little space.

Directions for Use

Secure a flat $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep and large enough to hold the desired quantity snugly. One side of the flat should be fastened only lightly, so at any time it can easily be removed. Cover the bottom of the flat with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of good loam. Place your empty pots upon it and fill them with the same material, press it down so that finally the soil comes to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the rim of the pots.

Now sow your seeds. Of the large seeds sow 3 in a pot; for the fine, sow carefully that only few will appear growing afterward, and cover these with the finest of sifted soil, so that the seeds are barely covered. Then water carefully with "Fuld's Ideal Watering Pot", a new pot with a new rose. This should be in possession of every gardener, for no longer will you disturb your seedling. Price, \$3.50.

Now place your flat in good light and heat, and water carefully every day until the seeds germinate. Then put in a cooler spot—50 degrees at night and 60 at day—and when the plants are progressing and have 4 or more leaves each, pull up all except one in a pot. Of course, you retain the strongest one and put flat just as it is into the cold frame. Here you water again carefully until you are ready to plant out of doors.

If you have no cold frame, just keep the flat in the house until you are ready to plant out of doors. Then take your whole flat to the garden, remove the side which is loose, and now you will find it easy to remove each pot without injury to the plant.

So do we progress, with less work for us and better conditions for our little garden infants.

The most remarkable and popular feature of this pot is its popular cost, namely:

Size No. 1—2x2x4 \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000;

Size No. 2—3x3x4 \$2.00 per 100; \$17.00 per 1,000;

500 at 1,000 rate; 25 at 100 rate

At these prices purchaser pays expressage. If wanted by Parcel Post, please note that 100 pots, size 1, weighs 3 lbs. and 100 pots, size 2, weigh 6 lbs., so add the amount of necessary postage as follows:

1st Zone (3 lbs.)...	.06	4th Zone (3 lbs.)...	.15	6th Zone (3 lbs.)...	.25
1st Zone (6 lbs.)...	.10	4th Zone (6 lbs.)...	.27	6th Zone (6 lbs.)...	.49
2d Zone (3 lbs.)...	.07	5th Zone (3 lbs.)...	.20	7th Zone (3 lbs.)...	.31
2d Zone (6 lbs.)...	.10	5th Zone (6 lbs.)...	.38	7th Zone (6 lbs.)...	.61
3d Zone (3 lbs.)...	.10			8th Zone (3 lbs.)...	.36
3d Zone (6 lbs.)...	.16			8th Zone (6 lbs.)...	.72

Now you ask, "What seeds can I use with these pots?" Foremost in my mind are the following:

Flowers: Sweet Peas, Snapdragons, Aster, Calendula, Cosmos, Annual Larkspur, Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stocks, Verbena, Zinnias.

Vegetables: Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts.

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

USE "FARMOGERM"

When sowing "Beans, Peas, Lentils and Peanuts." It will double your crop:

USE FARMOGERM on your seed to furnish Nitrates to the plants. It increases their growth and enriches the soil.

WHAT IS FARMOGERM? It is a culture of high bred nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria, sold in bottles ready for use and **always fresh**.

WHAT CROPS WILL BE INCREASED BY FARMOGERM? All legume crops—peas, beans, peanuts, lentils—and those crops which follow a legume benefit greatly, including cover crops.

WHAT RESULTS WILL IT SECURE? When the seeds sprout the bacteria enter the roots and make large supplies of nitrates, which benefit greatly the growing crop and other crops which follow. Soils can be built up to a high standard of fertility by this method at small cost and little labor.

HOW IS IT USED? It is only necessary to fill the bottle three-quarters full of water, shake thoroughly to break up the jelly and apply the contents to the seed. Then stir the seed until all are moistened, permit them to dry and then plant in the ordinary way.

WHAT DOES FARMOGERM COST? Bottles containing sufficient bacteria to inoculate seed for five acres, \$10.00; one acre, \$2.50; garden ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), 65 cents.

FARMOGERM is the original standard seed inoculant and has this great advantage—it is distributed in a bottle with patented ventilating stopper which permits the free access of air without contamination, thereby insuring long life to the bacteria.

Chinese or Japanese Artichokes
(For Description, See Page 16.)

Jerusalem Artichoke

One of the easiest and most profitable vegetables to grow, having a food value equal to potatoes, and being used in a similar way.

From a tuber planted in April, a strong single-stalked plant will make its appearance, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, having leaves and flowers resembling sunflowers; in fact, they belong to the family of sunflowers. They should be planted in the background of the garden, as an adornment as well as a useful vegetable. They will grow in any kind of soil and never fail to produce a good crop.

But their main merit is this: Once you have planted them, you need never plant them again, for no matter how thoroughly you have dug them, that particular spot will be full of plants the following spring without additional planting. Another merit is that you need not dig them like potatoes—all at one time in the Fall—for they do not freeze; in fact, they would dry up if left out of the soil. So we dig them only as we need them.

I will ship the roots in April only, ready for planting. The tubers are planted whole and not divided like potatoes; plant in rows, dropping a tuber every 12 in. in the row, and about 4 in. deep. They will grow and succeed even without cultivation and without weeding. One quart is sufficient for a family of six.

Per quart, 40c

One pint will sow a row of 25 feet.

Asparagus Roots

Here again I do not offer seeds, for the results from seeds are not only disappointing but it requires five years from the time of sowing before you can cut the first stalk. Life surely is too short, and the saving would not be worth while. Asparagus should be grown from roots, and three-year-old roots are the very best material to start with.

Dig your trench 2 ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep, put stones in the bottom if you need drainage, then fully 12 in. of well-decayed stable manure, and fill in with good soil until within 8 in. of the surface. Now spread out the roots flat, and cover with soil until the trench is filled. The trenches should be 3 ft. apart and 18 in. of space should be given each root. Not until the second spring after planting should you cut a single spear. In the intervening two years cultivate once a week during the growing season. Keep out all weeds, and fertilize as follows:

The first year give two applications of bone meal; one in July and the other early in September, each time allowing about one pound for every 50 ft. of trench. The second year give your bed during the early part of April an application of nitrate of soda in dry form at the rate of 4 oz. to a 50-ft. row, and a week later give a thorough application of agricultural salt at the rate of 2 lbs. for a 50-ft. row. Repeat the applications of bone meal as suggested the first year.

From now on every year, the treatment must be like the second year; cultivation must take place once a week throughout the life of the bed. Late in the fall, the stalks should be cut down, carried from the garden and burned.

You should never cut Asparagus after June 25th. The method here suggested will produce green Asparagus, which are much better flavored than the white.

From the home garden the two sorts here mentioned are sufficient, for they have proven the best:

Palmetto—The very best for all home gardens, producing their stout stalks abundantly and having the most agreeable flavor.

Giant Argenteuil—This variety is of French origin, and is the only sort that is rust-proof. If the rust attacks Asparagus in your vicinity, then grow this sort only. This variety is really "Palmetto," but has been made rust-proof in France.

Three-year-old roots of the above two sorts, extra selected,
per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$15.00

The Washington Asparagus, see Page 18.

One hundred roots will plant a row of 150 feet.

Fuld's Summer Asparagus

(See Page 20.)

Dwarf or Bush Beans

I know you will be most pleasantly surprised with the limited selection I offer here, and no longer will you have to guess what you require. To really know beans intelligently we must classify them, and this I have tried to do from a practical standpoint.

Culture: Beans are known as warm weather plants, and cannot be sown in the vicinity of New York until some time in May, when the soil has become warm and fairly dry, for beans will rot if left long in wet soil. Beans will succeed in most any kind of soil, and is one of the most certain crops we know of. The only way to grow dwarf beans is in rows or drills 2½ ft. apart, dropping each seed about 2 in. apart, and covering it with an inch of soil. The soil must be constantly cultivated, but never draw the soil around the plants. Avoid working amongst the plants when they are wet, as it will tend to make them rust. Never allow beans to mature to their full size, but pick them while they are only half-grown, for then they are most tender. One pound of seed will sow a row of 75 ft.

Class 1. GREEN STRING BEANS

This is the most popular class and the one most used.

Stringless Green Pod—There is no better sort than this on the market. It is absolutely without string, even if left to grow to maturity, and is extremely abundant in cropping. For continuous bearing, sow at intervals of one sowing every two or three weeks. It is as easily grown as any other bean. To adopt just this one simplifies your work in the garden.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

Bountiful—I have added this to my this year's list, for many of my patrons like it to such an extent that they do not think their garden complete without it. Its great virtue is that it is an exceptional yielder, and absolutely stringless.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

Refugee or 1,000 to One—This is a special variety, used exclusively for preserving or pickling. It is not sown until July, for it is not intended to be cropped until the Fall.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

King of the Greens (See New Vegetables, Page 20).

To get the best results, inoculate Bean Seeds with "Farmogerm."

Class 2. DWARF SNAP OR SHELL BEANS

Snap Beans are broken up before being cooked; they are round podded, and show a large bean within the pod. They taste differently. Shell beans are those which are allowed to mature, extracted from the pods, and used during the winter.

Low's Early Champion—Here is a bean that is a gem and which ought to be very popular, for it is distinct and has a delightful flavor. Although an old variety, very few gardeners know it. You can use it both green and shelled.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

Class 3. DWARF WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

These are the beans with the golden pods, used the same as string beans, but very well suited for salads.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—The most tender and most productive of all; has no strings, and can be used for successive sowings.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

Refugee Wax—Used particularly for pickling, and not sown until July.

Per lb., 40c; per 2 lbs., 75c

Class 4. BUSH LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans must not be sown until June, and the seeds should be spaced at least 6 in. apart. I offer here two sorts; one has large seeds and the other small.

Fordhook Bush Lima—The best of the large seeded varieties, and is an excellent producer.

Per lb., 50c

Henderson's Bush Lima—Shows a very small seed, and is preferred by the ladies because it looks better when served and keeps warm longer on the plate.

Per lb., 50c

Pole or Climbing Beans

Class 1. GREEN STRING BEANS

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder—If you have grown this bean before and know it, you will say at once: "You are right, this is a wonder; it is the best bean I have ever grown." It produces more beans to the pole than any other sort. The pods are long, fully six inches, and even when full grown are stringless, tender and delicious. Pole Beans are not sown until June, for they grow best in hot weather. They also prefer heavy soil, if possible. Use eight seeds to a pole, allowing but four plants—the best, of course—to grow.

Per lb., 45c

Class 2. WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

Kentucky Wonder Wax—All the good qualities of the green bean under this name are here duplicated, and so there could not be a better sort.

Per lb., 55c

Class 3. SNAP OR SHELL BEANS

Hampdon—The beans are quite large and speckled, and have a most delightful flavor. They are good producers, and I know of no better sort for the home garden.

Per lb., 50c

Scarlet Runner—The well-known bean used so much in old-fashioned gardens to adorn trellises, fences, etc., showing a mass of scarlet blossoms during the summer. It is the most delicious eating bean I have ever tasted. You can use it both cooked in the young pod and shelled dry during the winter. The bean is very large, and has more food material than any other.

Per lb., 50c

Class 4. LIMA BEANS

King of the Garden—The pods show from 4 to 5 large beans. Most profuse in bearing. It is the best of all Pole Limas.

Per lb., 50c

Sieva—The seeds are small but plump. Most delicious when served.

Per lb., 50c

If beans are wanted by parcel post, add 7c per lb. if east of Mississippi, and 12c per lb. west.

One pound of seed will plant 50 poles.

The Family Bean,
The Sasagi Bean,

The Sword Bean,
Cuban Asparagus Bean,
The Toreador Bean.

See NOVELTY OFFER, Page 20.

To get the best results, inoculate Beans with "Farmogerm." (See offer, Page 36).

Brussels Sprouts

In America we grow this vegetable for late fall, and in consequence the usual directions for sowing are wrong. In "Vegetable Lore" I have recently published a treatise on how we can lift the plants of Brussels Sprouts and make them grow in the house, so we can enjoy them as late as February.

Culture: A deep strong loamy soil is most suitable, but a good crop may also be obtained on light soils which have been deeply worked and manured. The ground should be dug to a depth of 2 ft. and ridged up roughly early in the autumn, abundant well-rotted stable manure being added during the process. In May prepare a good seed bed in a warm dry spot, sow thinly and cover the seeds evenly and lightly with fine soil. When large enough to handle, pick out the seedlings, setting them 6 in. apart, and finally transplant once more into the chosen spot, and allow 2 to 3 ft. for each plant. This transplanting twice makes the plants produce the sprouts earlier. When planted they should have a good soaking of water. Keep the ground clear of weeds and the soil frequently stirred, and a good crop will be the result.

Fuld's Exhibition—An excellent variety, producing vigorous plants, well clothed with large, firm sprouts of fine cooking qualities, and keeping long in condition.

Pkt. oz., 75c

One package will produce 50 plants.

Table Beets

I have before me at this moment three noteworthy seed books, and every one of them offers not less than fifteen sorts. You need but two, and so which of the fifteen are your two sorts? They are all the "best"—except to those who know them—and I do. Hence my limited offer.

Culture: An open situation and a deep sandy loam which has been previously well manured, and from which a crop has been taken, is the most suitable. If this is not available, dig the ground deeply, ridge up for the winter, and in the spring fork it over once or twice before sowing. A light dressing of fertilizer after the plants are up is preferable to manure, which often causes the roots to grow roughly and out of shape.

For an early supply, sow a small quantity of seed early in April, and for the main crop sow the end of May and beginning of June. If small roots, however, are preferred, sow as late as the end of June. Sow in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and 15 in. apart, covering with friable soil. Choose if possible a dry day for this work, when the ground is in good working order. When the seedlings are up, thin out to 9 in. apart. 1 oz. will sow a row of 40 ft.

In order to preserve the color in beets, the greatest care must be taken in preparing and cooking not to bruise the skin, or in any way wound the root.

Extra Early Egyptian—The oldest sort and the finest of all for the home garden. True, it is a very small root, but it is more tender than any other. This sort should be used for spring and summer only. It grows very quickly. If you have a hotbed, sow some seeds in March and use the thinning for a green; it is delightful. This beet is of a deep blood-red color, and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

Pkt., 10 ozs., 25c; 4 ozs., 75c

Crimson Globe—A perfectly round and smooth beet of a deep red color, of fairly large size, and especially suited to store for the winter. Should not be sown until June.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 ozs., 75c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

One ounce will sow a row of 75 feet.

Cabbage

What do I seek in a cabbage? I want a real early kind, a midsummer sort, and finally a large, solid head for winter keeping. From this standpoint I have made my selection. Of course, you want the best in each class. Have I judged rightly?

Culture: Never grow cabbages twice in the same spot, but alternate from year to year. The most tender and delicately flavored cabbages are those grown on a stiff, richly manured soil. Fair crops may also be obtained from ordinary garden soil by giving two or three liberal soakings of manure water when the plants are in active growth. Sow thinly in drills on light, rich soil and cover lightly with fine soil. If the ground is dry it should be well watered the day previous to sowing. The seedlings must be thinned out or transplanted before they overcrowd one another. The early varieties should be sown in hotbeds during March or in cold frames during April, while the late sorts should be sown in May outdoors and transplanted to their growing quarters in June. Plant cabbages in rows 2 ft. apart with a space $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. between plants.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest of all cabbage, produces a head of conical form, is very sweet and well-flavored.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

Early Spring—The best midsummer cabbage, with a solid, flat head.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

Danish Ball Head—The finest all-round late cabbage, producing enormous solid heads, of the purest white when cut open.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

One package will produce 50 plants.

Savoy Cabbage

Few people grow this sort, for they know so little about it. Its flavor is altogether different, and makes a very palatable dish. It is late in cropping, and should be grown like late cabbage. This is not cooked whole, but finely chopped up. "Vegetable Lore" will tell you how to cook it.

Fuld's Perfection—A large head of beautifully crimped foliage.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

Red Cabbage

In a class by itself, as it is cooked differently, and not only makes a delicious hot dish, but is excellent served raw as a salad or cold slaw. Grow it like the late cabbages.

Early Dutch—A small but firm head, with a sweet flavor.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

Japanese Cabbages

Under the heading of "Novelties" I offer four distinct varieties of unusual merit, and these should be grown in every garden to vary our dishes. For description and prices, see Novelty List.

One package will produce 50 plants.

Spanish Cardoon

(See Novelty Offer, Page 23.)

Carrot

I know many people who look upon carrots as a food for stock only, for they have never tasted a real carrot. The varieties which I offer here, particularly the early sorts, make the most delicious dish one could wish for. There is a great deal to preparing carrots in a palatable way. If you subscribe to "Vegetable Lore," you will learn how to prepare them.

Culture: Carrots require a light, deep, moderately warm soil that has been well worked and heavily manured the previous season. The ground should be deeply dug and ridged, as long before sowing as possible. If manure is considered indispensable let this be given when the plants are well above the ground, or use fertilizer instead. The earlier carrots can be had in succession from May right through the season. For the first crop, sow in a hotbed in March, thin out later to 3 in. apart, and let it mature here. A month later the same procedure can be followed in cold frame, and bi-weekly sowings outdoors from the earliest date till July will give you these delightful dainty dishes through the whole season. The late carrots do not need to be sown until sometime in May. Outdoor sowing is as follows: Sow thinly in drills 12 in. apart, covering the seeds evenly to a depth of half an inch. When the seedlings are up, thin out to about 2 in. apart, and for the late crop finally to 5-6 in. apart. Care should be taken to keep the ground clear of weeds.

Early Parisian—The sweetest of all carrots and the earliest. The roots are round, very small—about a half inch through—and are produced in the shortest possible period. The ideal sort to serve with peas in a cream sauce.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.25

Early Scarlet Horn—Also an early sort, growing about 3 in. long, very sweet and delicious.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.25

Fuld's Improved Danvers—The ideal carrot for a fall crop to be stored during the winter. Grows about 6 in. long and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. through at top, tapering down to a round point.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.25

Chantenay—I have been compelled to add this variety to my list by a number of my patrons. It crops in midseason between "Scarlet Horn" and "Danvers." It is smaller and shorter than Danvers in size, but is acknowledged much sweeter.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c

Fuld's Coreless—A new French carrot highly recommended for the absence of a core, which renders it more serviceable and more palatable. It is of medium size, ripens in midseason, and of orange color.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c

One package of seeds sows a row 25 feet. One ounce, 100 feet.

Spanish Carrot "Sapporo"

(See Novelty Offer, Page 21.)

Maurice Fuld

✓ West 45th St., New York

Cauliflower

Few people can grow cauliflower well, simply because the secret of cauliflower-growing is not often told.

Cauliflower will only do well if you can crop it during the cool months of spring or again late in the fall. If you wish to have it early, you need a hothouse to start your seeds in, in January or latest in February, but as most of you have no glasshouses I suggest that you try to grow it only for a fall crop. Best results are obtained on a stiffish soil which cannot be too rich nor too highly cultivated. Sow in May outdoors; when large enough, transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and allow 2 ft. of space between plants. As growth advances give an abundance of water and occasionally liquid manure. When the flower shows, tie the outer leaves to cover the flower. This will keep the color. To keep cauliflower after frost, lift plants with their roots and tie by the roots, hanging downward in a cool, airy room, Here they will keep till Xmas.

Fuld's Snowball—A superior strain of the best all-round variety, producing large, firm heads of the clearest white.

Pkt., 50 seeds, 35c; large pkt., 200 seeds, 75c

One package will produce 50 plants.

Celery

There are two distinct classes of celery—**early**, which can be eaten before frost; and **late**, which cannot be touched until Xmas, and from that time on all through the winter. A great many varieties are offered, and many are worthless in our climate.

My offers always are for the climate in the vicinity of New York. I love celery and I know the value of the different varieties. I went beyond my usual very limited selection because I like all those I offer here, and if you try them you will find room for all.

Culture: Sow in early May in a well-prepared bed. The soil should be light and rich. Cover the seed lightly with only sifted leaf-mould. Transplant twice; first to 4 in. apart and finally in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, and 10 in. in the rows. Never allow a celery plant to want of water, for that spells failure. The bed they are finally grown in should be of black appearance, and it cannot be too rich. As celery is not usually planted out until July, we can use the soil in which our garden peas have been growing, and thus get two crops from the same land.

The early sorts can be blanched by the new celery bleacher, a tarred paper which like a robe is rolled around each plant, and thus the stalks become blanched while they grow. It is different with the late celery. "Vegetable Lore" contains a detailed story of the method used for the late celery. You can subscribe to "Vegetable Lore." See offer, page 14.

Early Celery

Improved White Plume—The earliest of all celeries. The stalks are purest white. Its only recommendations are its earliness and (if used before grown to full size) its crispness. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

Paris Golden—The second earliest, but much more preferable on account of its fine flavor. Foliage and stalks blanch yellow. The strain I offer is from imported seed. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50

Late Celery

Standard Bearer—The finest of all winter celeries; sometimes the outer stalks are pink; for crispness or flavor, nothing can equal it. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00

Winter Queen—A very popular sort, especially desirable on account of its massive heart and crispness. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c

New Rose—Next to my favorite, "Standard Bearer," I consider this by far the best. It is medium in height, and solid as crystal, with a rich, nutty flavor. Some people object to its beautiful pink color on the outer stems, but I consider it rather an attraction. Like the Golden Bantam Corn, you must taste it, and you will gladly forget its color.

Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 85c

One package will produce 100 plants.

Celeriac

See Novelty Offer, Page 23.

Curled Chervil

See Novelty Offer, Page 24.

Turnip Rooted Chervil

See Novelty Offer, Page 24.

Whitloof Chicory

See Novelty Offer, Page 24.

Chicory "Barbe Du Capucin"

See Novelty Offer, Page 26.

Chives

Although belonging to the Onion family it produces no bulb, but is grown for its slender, young growth, which is chopped finely and used as a seasoner and decorator for salads, potatoes and pot-cheese.

As a rule plants are procured which are perennial and require to be planted but once, but plants are not always easily obtained and so my offer of seeds should be welcomed by many.

Sow the seeds early in May in shallow drills 12 inches apart and cover very lightly with soil, but press down firmly after sowing and keep moist until young plants are up. Do not thin out but allow to grow thickly in a mat; the following spring lift in clumps 6 inches square and plant in rows, allowing 12 inches of space between each plant. Keep growth constantly cut to keep it tender and do not allow to flower.

Seeds Pkt., 25c
One packet will sow a row of 50 feet.

Corn Salad

See Novelty Offer, Page 21.

Couve Tronchuda

See Novelty Offer, Page 25.

Cress

The average person is always fond of salad, and as humans we love variety. Every garden should have a little batch of every kind of salad that is known. Cress, particularly the garden kind, is so easily grown that there is no reason why anyone cannot have it.

Culture: *Garden Cress*—Sow thickly outdoors at frequent intervals from early April until August in drills, one foot apart and on a fine level soil; press gently into the soil and keep the ground shaded and moist until the seedlings are up. During hot weather it is best to sow in a moist and shady situation to obtain an abundant, tender growth. Should be cut when $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. high.

Winter Cress—To obtain a supply during the winter and spring, sow about the middle of July. If the ground is dry, water it well a few hours before sowing. When the seedlings are up thin out to 6 in. apart. During severe weather in winter, protect with dry straw. The outer leaves should be gathered for use, leaving the crown to furnish a succession of gatherings.

Water Cress—It is not always necessary to have a stream or ditch to grow water cress, for it can easily be grown on any garden border, where the soil is rich and can be kept moist. Sow the seeds thinly in April in lines about a foot apart and thin out to 8 in. apart. Keep the ground moist and well hoed, and from time to time gather the strongest shoots for use. If you wish to sow near brooks, sow in open soil close to the water and keep the soil open.

Upland or Garden Cress, Oz., 15c (Enough for a row of 50 feet).

Water Cress, Pkt., 25c.

Sweet or Table Corn

It will be a pleasant surprise to you to find only four sorts in my selection, and that is all you should know. But how is it that these very ideals are so seldom offered in the market? Just because the farmer can only sell by appearance. The larger the ear the quicker he sells it. And the old story is still true—"The best things we find in small packages."

The old favorites like "Stowell's Evergreen," "Mammoth," "Cory," "Crosby," "Bearsfoot," etc., have all passed with the "has beens." We want a corn rather small, for it is easy to handle and looks better on the table. We want a corn that is, above all, tender and milky, and finally we want a real sweetness, not merely a suggestion of it. The result is the selection below.

Culture: Any kind of fairly good soil will grow corn. For the home garden there is just one method, and that is in drills (*not hills*) 3 ft. apart. Prepare your trench by digging a good portion of well-decayed barnyard manure in deeply, and then wait until the ground is warm before sowing. There is nothing gained in sowing too early, even for the first crop. The end of May or beginning of June in the vicinity of New York is early enough. Sow one seed every 3 in. and when up thin out to 10 in. apart. Stir the soil constantly around the roots, but never bank it against the plant. Corn can be sown once a week so as to have it until late, but "Country Gentleman" is a late corn and should be sown only once, while the others can be sown from end of May until July 4th. The late will ripen in November and that is just when we appreciate it, like "the last rose of summer."

Fuld's Plentiful—A novelty, fully described under the heading; see Novelty page 25.

Golden Bantam—The finest corn of all for all seasons. When I recall the hard road to success this splendid corn had to travel, I really must smile, for you know I loved it, and I tried to recommend it to every customer, but the moment I said it was yellow I saw the frown on my customers' faces, and a refusal followed. But "Golden Bantam" won out, slowly but surely, and entirely on its merits.

If I had only a small garden I would select no other corn but this and sow it in succession. If you want to grow it on the intensive scale, allow only 2 ft. between drills, for it does not grow very tall.

To have a real early crop, sow one seed in a 3-inch seedling pot (see page 35) and try, say, 25 of these, starting them in a hotbed in April and planting out (pot and all) early in May, and protect with "Fuld's Plant Forcer," and you can enjoy the first ears early in July.

There are several other so-called "Golden" corns offered, supposed to be better, but let me tell you that they are not. They are larger, but that is a detriment, not an improvement. It is the smallness of the ears that gives "Golden Bantam" its virtue and beauty.

One pound of seed is sufficient to sow a drill of 100 feet.

Per lb., 50c; per 2 lbs., 90c; per 4 lbs., \$1.75

Black Mexican—This has many admirers who are not willing to exchange it for any better sort. It is a mighty sweet corn, and although called "black" and is black when matured, it is perfectly white when right for cooking. Medium size.

1 lb., 40c; 2 lb., 75c

Country Gentleman—A very late corn, but extremely sweet, with a distinctly agreeable flavor. Those who know will not do without it. The ears are fairly large and the kernels are irregularly placed on the cob. They are very deep, one of the reasons why so many like it. Sow just once early in June and it will ripen in September or October.

1 lb., 50c; 2 lb., 90c; 4 lb., \$1.75

One pound will sow a row of 100 feet.

Cucumber

Many people come to me and say, "I cannot grow cucumbers; they come up all right and do well until about bearing time, and some fine morning I go out into the garden and find the vines all wilted." Most gardeners believe this is due to a disease, while I claim that it is due to a worm infesting the roots, for I have inspected many such plants and always found the same trouble.

The growing of cucumbers can be made most interesting, for although generally a late cropper, they can be had quite early. The first consideration is to sow the seed early in the house. Secure 3-in. seedling pots such as are offered in this book, and fill with good light soil. Sow one seed in a pot by placing it edgewise, about the first week in April. Keep in a warm room near the light.

Early in May, prepare your soil out of doors. Cucumbers grow best in a light, warm loam, and if you had trouble with the wilt in previous years be sure to saturate your soil first with "Carco" and allow the bed to remain idle two weeks.

Grow in hills 3 ft. apart, set 3 to 5 plants in a hill about 10 in. apart early in May and cover promptly with a cucumber frame, for cucumbers cannot stand frost. Late in May or early in June, remove the glass and dust all plants with "Land Planter." Then secure tobacco stems or dust, and mulch the soil in immediate vicinity of plants. Keep well watered in dry weather and give liquid manure once every two weeks.

If you grow cucumbers in the old-fashioned way, remember you must not sow them until the ground is perfectly warm and there is no more danger from frost.

Davis Perfect—The best of all the so-called "White Spine" sorts, and without a rival for the home garden. If you can grow but one sort, select this.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Cool and Crisp—A medium-sized cucumber which can be used both for slicing and pickling.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Japanese Climbing—A delightful cucumber of which we can make an ornament. If your garden is small, grow this on your garden fence; otherwise introduce an improved trellis. The fruit is medium in size, and as good for the table as any.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

One pkt. will sow about 10 hills.

Giant Chinese Cucumber

See Novelty Offer, Page 22.

French Dandelion

For full descriptions, see Novelty Offer, Page 26.

Egg Plant

This plant comes to us from the tropics and, therefore, needs hot weather to ripen. We know only one way of preparing—to slice it and fry in butter—but our English friends tell us that the flesh should be taken out of the skin and minced up with a little mushroom, tomato, breadcrumbs and parsley (and, for those who like it, a pinch of garlic). Then add a little butter, replace in the skin and place in the oven. Though I have never eaten it in that way, you and I can imagine what a great dish it must be.

Culture: Sow in the house in March in 2 in. seedling-pots, transfer later to the cold frame and about June 1st into the garden. They must have a rich soil and an absolutely sunny situation. Set the plants 2 ft. apart and place a strong stick to each one to support it when in fruit. During hot dry weather, liberal supplies of manure water must be given.

I offer but one sort, for this is the best, and there is no need of others.

Black Beauty—This variety is the largest, of a deep purple skin, with succulent meat; the only ideal for the home garden.

Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 75c

One pkg. will produce 50 plants.

Chinese Egg Plant

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 26.

Endive

The varieties offered here are those truly called Endive, not to be confused with Chicory, which is offered under another heading.

Endives are salad plants, which ripen during the fall months and can be used right up into December, and if cold frames are available can be had all winter. They have a distinct, piquant flavor and are very popular with the French.

Culture: Dig your soil well and apply a liberal quantity of well-decayed stable manure. Sow in the garden in June in rows 18 in. apart, and when the seedlings are up thin out to 12 in. apart in the row. The great secret of growing endive well is: Never let the plants suffer from want of water. Feed occasionally with liquid manure.

In September, when the plants are large enough, tie up each plant by drawing the outer leaves toward the center. This is one method of blanching the heart. Other methods are: Cover plants with hay, or cover each plant over the center with a piece of slate, or place a large pot bottom up, over each plant. For use during October and November leave outdoors, but for later use, lift some plants in October and plant in boxes of soil and grow in a cool spot in the cellar where the light can be kept from the plants.

Green Curled—A very superior sort, with close heads of finely curled leaves; flavor excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

Broad Leaved Batavian—The most distinct variety, having smooth, broad leaves, which must be blanched. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

One pkt. will sow a row of 25 feet.

Chinese Endive

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 26.

Finnochio

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 27.

Garlic

Although this word is taboo in the culinary dictionary of the average American household, I claim we are all doing an injustice to this valuable plant. When we use it intelligently it outrivals all other seasoning plants and has a place for which we cannot find substitutes. It not only totally changes the flavor of some of our dishes by its use, but it adds piquancy, which we treasure when we know it. I for one love it when properly employed, and here is the secret: A little goes a long way. Many people who so strenuously object to the use of garlic often eat it unconsciously and admire dishes which contain it but do not know it.

Culture: Garlic grows like an onion and is multiplied by its off-shoots at the bulb. When you receive my bulbs break them open, for each bulb is composed of a number of little bulbs. Each little bulb is a set which is planted 6 in. apart in the row and 18 in. between rows. In fall lift and tie the stalks together and hang up in a dry cool room (free from frost). 1 lb. will plant a row of 50 ft.

Bulbs, per lb., 50c

Kale or Borecole

A very picturesque plant, from which the beautifully curled leaves are cut late in fall and cooked like spinach. After the first light frost in the fall, the flavor becomes right. They are hardy and can remain outdoors until our heaviest snowstorms in January.

Culture: Sow in May on a well-prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. When the seedlings are up, thin out and when large enough (in June) transplant in rows 2½ ft. apart and allow 2 ft. between plants. Cultivate and weed; otherwise they are of the easiest culture. Plant at the edge of the gardens, as they are the last to mature, and one can thus keep the garden more tidy.

Curled Scotch—The finest curled kale, the leaves resembling closely curled parsley. It grows very dwarf and compact. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c
One pkt. will produce 50 plants.

Kohl Rabi

(Often called Top Turnips or Turnip Rooted Cabbage)

An excellent vegetable which should be found on every American table. Most of us do not know it, and others who have grown it perhaps have not realized what the plant is because they were not told its secret. Kohl Rabi is a most delicious dish if the bulbs or roots are gathered while only half matured, or when 1½ in. in diameter, for otherwise they are tough or woody. They must be grown like radishes, a row at a time in frequent succession. Others again have made the error that they cook the bulb only, while the young leaves must be cooked with it, for they impart a fine flavor.

Its advantages are these—that it will do best on a light soil and in a hot, dry season; something which every gardener should welcome.

Culture: First sowing should be made in a hotbed or in seedling pots in the house in March; then again in cold frames in April, and early in May the first sowing can take place directly in the garden. If the ground is dry, soak with water before sowing. Sow in rows a foot apart, covering evenly and lightly with soil. All seedlings must be transplanted when about four weeks old to stand 15 in. apart both ways. The soil should be rich and deeply dug. Keep the ground well hoed and give an occasional soaking of liquid manure. If you have a crop coming in late you can protect it by piling soil over the bulbs so it can be kept in the garden all winter.

"Vegetable Lore" will teach you how this delightful dish should be prepared.

Early White Vienna—The earliest and tenderest of sorts, producing bulbs of a light green color. The so-called purples vary only in color of skin of the bulbs, and are tougher; hence my omission. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.

Leek

We do not know as yet the use of Leek. Most ladies use it only for flavoring soups and meats, while in reality it makes an ideal, wholesome dish properly prepared.

"Vegetable Lore" again will tell you how to do it. For an early crop sow seeds in March in a hotbed. Get the plants well hardened by the end of April and carefully transplant early in May into trenches (as for celery) to stand 18 in. apart in the rows, and 2 ft. between rows. Keep well watered and when the plants are well up in growth commence gradually to earth up, until Sept. or Oct., when the leeks will be ready for drawing.

Broad American Flag—An ideal large sort for the American garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c

One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.

Spanish Lentils

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 27.

Lettuce

We all know what our ideal is in lettuce, but do we get it for our own gardens? If you don't, it is because every seed book offers a multitude of varieties with so little really helpful information that we do not know what to pick; and have you ever realized that when we guess at things we always select the wrong ones?

The average American housewife wants a solid head lettuce, and invariably chooses this exclusively, with the result that she misses the most tender of lettuce; namely, the loose-leaved sorts. It is far from my endeavor to have you discriminate against the head-lettuce, but I am anxious to acquaint you with one loose-leaved lettuce which forms one of the most useful salads of the home garden. That variety is "Hanson." If you grow this lettuce according to my directions, you will never again do without it.

If you have a hotbed, I suggest that just as soon as it is ready in March you sow a batch with Hanson Lettuce quite thickly, and when it comes up do not thin out, but let it grow to a height of 2 in. and then begin to pull a mess, just cutting the roots off; wash and serve, and if the lettuce has been pulled just 10 minutes before mealtime, I promise you the most delightful surprise in a salad. Not a plant need be wasted, no time is lost, no transplanting; so to say—the easiest way—to grow it. A little row is sown once a week and will give you all the lettuce you wish.

No one should fail to produce as good head-lettuce in the garden as we buy in the market, and really it is easy to do this, if we know a few secrets of its culture.

Secret No. 1. We must grow the right variety for each season. For spring use Little Gem and May King. For early summer sow Big Boston; for midsummer Black Seed Tennisball or Blackseeded Mammoth Butter; for fall, California Cream Butter.

Secret No. 2. All head-lettuces should be transplanted at least once and if possible twice.

Secret No. 3. In transplanting always pinch back part of the root.

Secret No. 4. After transplanting always soak soil with water.

Secret No. 5. Lettuce which matures in July and August should be grown between Beans or similar plants, so they will be shaded; also mulch and keep well watered.

Secret No. 6. The richer and blacker the soil, the better the results.

Secret No. 7. You must feed from top at least once a week with liquid sheep manure.

Secret No. 8. When lettuce is half developed feed just once with liquid nitrate of soda (by dissolving one tablespoonful in 12 qts. of water—just what the average watering pot holds) but be careful to apply to the soil only, soaking the ground first.

Secret No. 9. Finally, grow your lettuce quickly; never let it suffer for want of water.

To complete the culture, all I need add is that lettuce should be set out 12 in. apart. Fuld's Patent Forcers are the most helpful device in growing real early lettuces. In growing head lettuce we always discard the outer leaves, but do you know that these make for excellent soups, or spinach, and so we really do not waste anything.

Fuld's Little Gem (Novelty)—The surest head-lettuce known. For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 27.

Pkt., 25c; oz., 10c

Hanson—The finest loose-leaved lettuce in existence; should be sown thickly, not thinned out or transplanted, and pulled when only 2 in. tall. Sow continuously during season. If wanted in midsummer, keep a shade over the bed during the sunny hours.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Los Angeles—The largest head-lettuce of all, succeeding to head in all seasons.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

May King—The earliest head lettuce, to be used for the first crop only. Sow in hotbed in March or cold frame in April, or directly in the garden as soon as weather permits.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Big Boston—The second earliest head-lettuce; sown at the same time as May King, it will crop a week later.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Black Seed Tennisball—Sow in a seedbed in the garden early in May for a midsummer crop. Will stand the heat longer than any other sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Black Seeded Mammoth Butter—The largest of midsummer head-lettuces, requiring a week longer to mature than the preceding sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

California Cream Butter—The best sort to crop well late in September and October. Sow seeds early in August and the crop will just come in right.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

You should grow everyone of the sorts mentioned above to carry you through the season nicely.

One pkt. will sow a row of 50 feet.

One oz. will sow a row of 100 feet.

The Cos or Romaine Lettuce

This distinctly French salad has become very popular of late, and all because you seldom fail with it. It is elongated in form and cone-shaped; the outer petals overlapping so that the inner leaves are blanched. It can be grown for all seasons by making successive sowings. Six in. is enough space for a plant; otherwise the culture suggested for regular lettuce may be followed.

Trained Cos—The best of all in its class, and really there is no need for any others so far as the human garden is concerned. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Musk Melon

Melons are hot-weather plants, and if their culture is regularly practised, the seeds cannot be sown until early June. But you can have them much earlier by using Fuld's Seedling Pots in starting your seeds, and when planted out in hills to cover with Fuld's Plant Forcers means fruit a month ahead. Don't you think it is worth while?

Three to five plants go in a hill, and each hill must be 6 ft. apart. Do not plant near squash or cucumber. Put plenty of manure into the hill and dust plants with "Land plaster" after they are up. From time to time pinch the ends of the more vigorous vines and fertilize frequently between plants.

There is no need of an extensive list of melons, because there are but few sorts that do well in the North, and what I offer can be depended upon:

Jenny Lind—A small round melon of delightful flavor, producing earlier than any; green flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Emerald Gem—A salmon-fleshed melon which when produced at home excels all other melons in sweetness and flavor. In earliness it follows "Jenny Lind." The fruits are heavily ribbed. Flesh very thick. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Rocky Ford—A melon everyone knows to have no rival for a general cropper. Flesh thick, salmon in color, and delicious in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

One packet will plant about 10 hills.

Japanese Melon

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 27.

Water Melon

Owing to the fact that only few home gardens grow these, I omit them from my offer. It is cheaper in every way to buy a watermelon than to grow it in the North.

Mustard

Why are mustards not grown more, and give us more salads? They surely are of earliest possible culture, and do not even need a garden to grow them, for a soup-plate full of sand, kept well moist, with seed sown on top, kept in a warm room, will give us a fine salad in less than two weeks.

Garden Culture: To maintain a regular supply, sow at intervals of a few days, from early spring to late autumn. Make summer sowings in a shady bed. Surface soil should be fine and smooth and previously watered, and the seed should be sown thickly and gently pressed into the soil (not covered). Keep shaded and moist until seedlings are up and cut the plants while they are fresh and young. It can be sown in the house during winter in flats of soil and is ready for use 3 weeks after sowing.

White London—The usual good sort. Oz., 15c
One ounce will sow a row of 50 feet.

Okra

Although this is a strictly Southern vegetable, it is very popular in the North, where we use the pods for making soups.

Seeds should not be sown until June in rows 2½ ft. apart, and while seeds may be sown 3 in. apart they must be thinned out to stand a foot apart. Select a good, sunny spot where the soil is not too moist.

White Velvet—The best of all sorts; of tall growth with long pods, which are round, smooth and of a velvety white coloring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c
One pkt. will sow a row of 20 feet.
One oz. will sow a row of 50 feet.

Onion

My limited selection of only four sorts makes ordering a pleasure, for you need them all.

Onions like an open situation and a rich, deep, well-drained soil (not too heavy) and absolutely free from stones. The ground really should be prepared the previous autumn, being deeply forked and levelled and a liberal supply of well-rotted stable manure worked in. At the end of March, or latest some time in April, prepare your bed by levelling and treading it down evenly; after which the surface should be finely raked. Sow thinly in drills an inch deep and one foot apart and cover very lightly with fine soil. When the seedlings are about an inch high thin out freely and later thin out from 6 to 12 in. apart, according to size and variety. Keep the soil firm by treading (some use a roller) and during showery weather up to July give an occasional watering of liquid manure.

Ailsa Craig—The largest of all onions, a giant—globe shaped, yellow.
Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50

Prizetaker—Also a large yellow globe-shaped onion, of mild flavor, and good keeping qualities.
Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c

Yellow Globe Danvers—The most popular of all yellow onions; of fairly good size, and very mild in flavor.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Queen—The little round white onion used for pickling or with chow-chow.
It never grows large, and is distinct.
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.
Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c

Onion Sets

The first and early onions during spring and early summer are those grown from sets; onion sets should be planted just as soon as we can work the ground. Select a bed in which there is no stones, and which is well pulverized and made mellow. Plant sets in rows 1 in. apart and 4 in. between each set. After onions have been set, tread the soil on either side.

One pound will plant a row of 50 feet.

Parsley

Culture: Soak seeds 24 hours in lukewarm water and be sure that the bed is thoroughly watered before seed is sown. Sow thinly in rows one foot apart, and no thinning is necessary. Everyone should know that parsley is a slow germinator, and it is nothing unusual for it to take three weeks or even six weeks before the young plants make their appearance.

Double Curled—The most useful sort, with fine moss curled foliage.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Parsley

For full description see Novelty Offer, page 28.

Turnip-Rooted Parsley

For full description see Novelty Offer, page 28.

Parsnip

This long turnip-rooted vegetable should not be used until a certain amount of frost has penetrated the soil; in fact, the best flavored parsnip is that which has been wintered outdoors in the soil and lifted in the early spring when the weather opens. But it can also be lifted late in the fall, and stored in pits outdoors, so we can reach it at any time during the winter. "Vegetable Lore" will teach you how to make pits. Parsnip succeeds best in a deep, free, rich soil, heavily manured for a previous crop. It is most essential that the ground should be deeply dug and ridged up as long before sowing as possible.

Do not use fresh stable manure where you are going to grow parsnip, for it will result in badly formed roots. If your soil is poor, rather feed it with fertilizer from the top after the plants are in growth. Sow in drills 1 in. deep and 18 in. apart as early as weather conditions permit. Scatter seeds thinly and cover with half inch of fine soil. Thin seedlings out when large enough to stand a foot apart, and after that keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. I am offering but one variety, for this embodies the best qualities of all. There is no need for more sorts in your garden.

Long, Smooth or Hollow Crown..... Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c
One pkg. will sow a row of 25 feet.

Peanuts

For descriptive offer see Page 29.

Garden Peas

Everyone will agree with me that Peas form one of the most important, if not the most important, vegetable in our garden, and yet I often hear, "Why do I not have more success with peas in my garden?" It is for this reason that I am anxious to give my story in a thorough manner:

To have success with Peas we must above all have the right kind of soil. We must know how it should be prepared, and finally we must grow the right sorts, to give us that which we consider ideal in a pea. Let us first consider the soil. It cannot be too rich, it must be of a deep loam, and not sand. It must be friable, and must be well manured with thoroughly decomposed stable variety. To grow the best peas one should prepare trenches late in the fall and manure them at that time. We must dig deep and place our manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill up the trench within 2 in. of the top.

And now as to the varieties: It is most bewildering to study the usual seedbook, and find there some 25 to 30 and more varieties offered, while at the most you can only use one-fifth of that number. In the past much has been said about the extra early peas, and so in order that you know that there are two distinct classes of early peas, I wish to explain that they differ in appearance of the seed; one is round and smooth and the other is wrinkled. The round smooth sort is perhaps two to three days earlier than the earliest wrinkled sort, but there are quite a few demerits with the smooth pea: They crop all at once, and unless you pick your entire row within two days you enjoy a hard pea, and the most glaring demerit is that they possess very little sweetness, while the wrinkled pea can be cropped for an extended period; it is always sweet and tender.

I for one do not see the need of the smooth pea in the home garden at all, and for this reason I do not offer it. To make this more intelligent to the amateur, I want to give here a list of what are usually called smooth peas.

Alaska, Pilot, Extra Early, Daniel O'Rourke, Pedigree, Maud

Sometimes these are called June peas. You can instantly tell them by looking at the seed. Of the wrinkled peas again, there are a few which are so far ahead in their merits over others that I have decided to offer but six sorts. These are croppers which follow one another in rapid succession, so that if you sowed all six at one time you would have a continuous succession of peas for a period of nearly two months. For a late-crop pea I suggest the variety Little Marvel, to be sown in August. It is the only sort which will produce at that late stage of the season.

Culture.: Wrinkled peas are not as hardy as smooth peas, and cannot be planted as early, but whenever your soil is fairly dry early in April. The rows should be from 2 to 3 ft. apart, according to the variety you sow. Some are dwarf and do not require support, while others do. Peas can stand considerable frost, and you need not be alarmed if we have cold nights after they have come up. Sow your seeds individually in double rows and place each seed 2 in. apart. There is not enough seed in the country to supply all who want it, so order quickly; it is the only protection for you. One pound of seed will sow a row of 75 ft.

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Blue Bantam—I consider this not only the earliest, but the finest, garden pea in existence. It ranks among peas as Golden Bantam does in Sugar Corn. It is the earliest of all peas, the most productive and, above all, the sweetest. Many of my friends say they do not want any other pea in their gardens, and in order to have succession of crops they sow a row once every two weeks. The pea is dwarf and requires no support. Sow in rows 2 ft. apart.

Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

Little Marvel—A remarkable variety, growing but 15 in. high, but produces enormous crops of peas about 2½ in. long, and filled with 6 or 7 large deep green peas. In cropping it follows by only a few days the Blue Bantam. It requires no support. Sow in rows 2 ft. apart.

Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

Sutton's Excelsior—A splendid pea, growing 2 ft. high, but does not require any support. It follows the cropping of Little Marvel by about a week, and is extremely prolific in bearing wonderfully large pods filled with the choicest of peas. Sow in rows 2 ft. apart.

Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

To get the best results inoculate peas with "Farmogerm."

Thos. Laxton—A companion to the well-known variety Gradus, which most gardeners know. I prefer it to Gradus; it is more productive in the number of pods, and the pods are better filled. This as well as Gradus produces gigantic pods with enormous, large seeds, of unrivalled sweetness. In cropping they follow Sutton's Excelsior within a week. These peas should be supported, for they grow 2½ to 3 ft. tall. Allow 3 ft. between rows.

Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

Telephone—One of the main crop peas, growing 3 ft. high, which means that support should be given. A heavy cropper, with large pods, and peas of the finest quality. Allow 3 ft. between the rows.

: Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

Champion of England—One of the oldest varieties in existence; one of the very best for the latest crop. The vines grow 5 to 6 ft. tall, and tall support should be given. An extremely heavy yielder, and one of the best paying crops. Allow 3 ft. between rows.

Lb., 60c; 2 lb., \$1.10

The foregoing six varieties can all be sown at one time and yet crop in immediate succession, but if the season wants to be further extended, plant Blue Bantam and Little Marvel as the first planting—a week later sow Sutton's Excelsior and Thos. Laxton—and still a week later sow Telephone and Champion of England.

Within late years the green Aphis has played havoc with peas, and as a splendid remedy I suggest to spray the vines with Aphine as soon as they are fairly growing. As a preventive for mildew I suggest spraying with Fungine as soon as the first sign of the disease shows itself.

The French Pea Mange Tout

This is a novelty, and a thorough description, with prices, will be found in Novelty list, Page 29.

To get the best results inoculate Peas with "Farmogerm." See Page 36.

Sweet Pepper

So many varieties are catalogued as "sweet," when on tasting them you find the contrary to be the fact. The variety I offer is unique, for it is really sweet and can be used green as well as colored. It is a splendid producer, and, therefore, no other sort is necessary for the garden.

The culture should be thoroughly understood. Peppers are tropical plants and should not be put into the garden until some time in June, when the weather has steadied down to a regular summer temperature. But in order to have plants for June, seeds should be started in seedling pots as early as March either in the house or in the hotbed, or latest in April in cold frames. It is much better to have them in individual pots, for they make better headway. In the garden you must choose an open position, and the soil must be well enriched. Allow fully 2 ft. of space between plants in the row, and fully 2½ ft. between rows. Feed with liquid manure from the top when the plants show signs of setting fruit.

Neapolitan—A large sweet pepper, fine for using, both green and red.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c

True Pimiento—This is the true Spanish Pepper used for preserving. It is a heart shaped pepper of good size, some 3 in. in diameter, always smooth, thick-meated and void of pungency.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c

Long Red Cayenne—Pods long, slender bright red; very hot.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c

One pkt. will produce 50 plants.

Pepper Green

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 29.

Potatoes

The market of this article is so uncertain that I feel compelled to state I cannot offer anything definite at this time. To those who wish to favor me with their orders on this I suggest sending their orders in early, and I will do my very utmost to procure the purest of strains, and charge them prices slightly above cost. I would rather do this as an accommodation than keep them in stock.

Pumpkin

Few gardens have the space to grow pumpkins unless you grow sugar corn in hills, then you can plant pumpkins in between. Their culture is exactly like that of muskmelons, to which I refer you in this book. There is but one good sort to my knowledge, and that is

Early Sugar—A round fruit, of medium size, with a deep orange skin, and of the sweetest possible meat. It is the ideal pumpkin for pies, and the one also used for Jack-o'-Lanterns on Hallowe'en Night. Oz., 20c
One ounce will sow about 20 hills. 4 oz., 50c

Radish

Here again I have tried to eliminate the unnecessary sorts, and offer you a selection which will please.

Early Radish

The selections I offer here should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked in the early spring. Sow thinly in rows, a foot apart and cover lightly with fine soil. A slight protection of dry litter or straw should be placed over the rows until the seedlings are well up, and this should be removed on fine days, and replaced at night only.

In order to have succession, sowing should be made once a week and only little should be sown at a time, because unless we pick the radish when young they lose their tenderness, and become pithy. Avoid having manure mixed with the surface of the soil, for this creates bitterness in radish, but rather use a top dressing of fertilizer between rows when the plants are once above ground. If we sow radishes thinly we do not need further thinning out, but by taking our first crop, we take every third plant and thus we give a chance to the rest to develop further. It requires less than a month to crop these early radishes.

Scarlet Button—The earliest variety, growing a perfect little globe of the brightest scarlet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

French Breakfast—A variety growing about an inch and a half long, with a clear white pit at the base. Always tender and much liked.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Icicle—A most unique radish, growing about 2½ in. long, tapering down to a point, and being pure white. Distinct in flavor, very mild and extremely tender. I have never known it to be pithy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Summer and Fall Radishes

By giving this a separate heading I am endeavoring to bring to the notice of the gardening public the relative merits of what is hardly known here. The seeds should be sown in early May in rows a foot apart, and when the plants are up they must be thinned out to allow fully 4 in. between each plant. The roots are more like carrots in thickness and length; fully an inch through and about 4 to 5 in. long. These radishes are not intended to be eaten as the spring sorts, but they should be sliced to the extreme thinness and salted down fully 15 minutes before meal-hour, when the salt water is thrown off, and without further dressing they are then served. The individual slices are then transparent, and they are as tender and delightful as any radish could be wished for.

Long Black Spanish—I offer this one sort only because it is the easiest to mature and can be cropped in fall, and by sowing it two weeks apart can also be had late. Those which crop in October should be lifted and stored in sand for use in winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

White Strassburg—A large, white radish which if sown in May or June is ready for use in August or September; very good. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.
One ounce will sow a row of 75 feet.

Japanese Radish

A complete list with description and prices will be found in Novelty Offer, Page 30.

Rampion

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 30.

Rhubarb

This is grown from roots and should be set out in April, allowing 2 feet of space between each plant. Put plenty of manure underneath each root, for it is a gross feeder; remove flower stalks whenever they appear.

I offer strong clumps at.....35c each; dozen, \$3.50

Salsify

The Vegetable Oyster

To secure large, clean and well-formed roots, a deep, rich, well-pulverized soil is necessary, which has been heavily manured previously. If manure is deemed necessary, apply it while the ground is being trenched and keep it a foot beneath the surface. Sow from April to May in drills a foot apart, on soil which has been previously well watered. Thin out the plants when strong enough to 8 in. apart, and keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. In November take up the roots and store them in sand, or put in pits and cover with soil till wanted. "Vegetable Lore" will tell you how to do it.

This is the story that you are usually told, but I would like to introduce a second use of Salsify; namely, allow some of the roots to remain in the ground and protect with leaves for the winter, and the following spring you will find that the roots send up a flower stalk. Cut this before it becomes hard or stringy, boil and serve like asparagus, and you will have a most agreeable dish. For fall or winter use the roots must not be scraped or bruised before cooking, as they lose their color otherwise.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This is the most productive and the largest rooted of the Salsify. White in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c
One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Scorzonera

The black-rooted Salsify with a distinct palatable flavor.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c

Japanese Salsify

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 29.

Sea Kale

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 30.

Shungiku

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 29.

Sorrel

How few people know this valuable salad plant. It can either be used raw or cooked into a most healthy spinach. Sow the seeds in April, in drills 12 in. apart, selecting a good deep soil not too dry. Thin out the seedlings early to 6 in. apart in the row. Keep the ground free of weeds, and water during dry, hot weather. About two months after sowing the strongest leaves may be gathered for use. In September thin out still further, so that the plants stand a foot apart. The following spring pinch out the flower heads as soon as they appear, otherwise the development of the leaves will be checked. Only gather these when fully grown, leaving the smaller ones for future cutting.

Large-leaved French—The finest sort.

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Spinach

A rich deep soil and frequent waterings during dry weather are necessary for the production of good spinach. The first sowing should be made in April, and others every fortnight, if you wish to grow in continuous succession during the summer. The earlier sowings can be made on fairly dry ground, but the later ones require a moist soil and partial shade. Sow in drills 10 in. apart and an inch deep, and thin out the seedlings to 6 in. apart. Finally thin out to 10 in. apart. All thinnings can be used, and they are really the tenderest of leaves. In gathering for use, the largest leaves only should be taken. We can also grow Spinach for winter use by sowing about the middle of August. After the plants are up, we must encourage a vigorous growth by frequent hoeings. And when frost sets in we must cover the plants with dry straw, and we can then pick our leaves even under the snow in midwinter.

Viroflay—This is the best all-around Spinach for early spring and fall and winter use. For this reason I offer this sort only in its class.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 ozs., 75c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

New Zealand Spinach

This spinach is in a class by itself. It is unlike the foregoing sort in appearance, flavor and habit. One sowing in the springtime will bear continuously until frost, because the more you cut it the more it will grow again. The seed is very large and should be soaked for 24 hours in water before sown in the garden in early May. An individual plant will cover 2 ft. all-around, so that we should really prepare a bed where we sow three to five seeds in a certain spot, and if all come up we reduce them to not more than two, and allow fully 2 ft. of space between each such sowings. It loves a sunny situation and a light soil.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

One package will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Spinach

For full description, see Novelty Offer, Page 31.

Summer Squash

These squashes grow in bush form, and do not produce runners as the winter squashes do; in consequence, we sow 6 to 10 seeds in a hill early in June, and if all grow allow three of the strongest plants to remain. Allow 4 ft. between each hill. Squashes must not be grown near cucumbers or melons, for the bees will fertilize the flowers and your squash may have the flavor of the cucumber.

White Bush Scalloped—This sort produces a flat, round fruit with scalloped edges of a creamy white color. The flesh is excellent in flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Golden Summer Crookneck—This well-known squash surely requires no further description from me.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Winter Squash

These squashes have runners and fully 6 ft. must be allowed between hills. Otherwise they are grown like the bush squash.

Delicious—A variety resembling the well-known Hubbard, but having a deeper meat, and a much better flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c
One package will sow about 10 hills.

Alpine Strawberries

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 31.

Swiss Chard

Also called Asparagus and Spinach Beet. This delightful vegetable is usually catalogued under "Beets," but as this is misleading because it grows no root. In appearance Swiss Chard grows like a giant-stalked and leaved beet, where the foliage is of a pale green. The heavy stalk, which is often called midrib, is almost white. Sow the seeds in drills 2 ft. apart early in the spring as soon as the ground is fairly dry, and when the plants come up thin out so that there is 1 ft. of space between the plants. The young plants that we do thin out we can use for first spring greens. Keep the rows thoroughly cultivated and free from weeds, give occasional applications of liquid manure, and let the plants develop until they are 18 in. to 2 ft. high. Then begin to take off the outer leaves, and allow the rest to develop. We cut the midrib from the foliage and prepare it separately like asparagus, while the leaves we prepare like spinach.

Lucullus—The best of all the sorts in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c
One ounce will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Swiss Chard

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 31.

Tomato

For very early crops seeds should be sown in Fuld's Seedling Pots as early as beginning of March, or a little later in hotbeds, or April in cold frames. No matter where we sow it, it must be transplanted into a pot before we can plant it in the garden. Tomatoes should not be planted out of doors until the weather has become perfectly warm in May, but if we use Fuld's Plant Forcer we can risk it as early as beginning of May, for no frost can reach it, and thus we can have earlier fruit. Just one more suggestion: The day when we planted tomatoes in the garden and let them roam at will is gone, and if we want to get the most out of our plants we must grow them on single stalks and tie them to a strong stake. Thus we will get every fruit perfect, and the maximum fruits from a plant. "Vegetable Lore" shows in detail how this culture can be followed with success, and this story alone is worth the price of a whole year's subscription.

The Pierce Albino—Ivory white, early, very large.

Novelty pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

Orange Sunrise—Golden orange, bears wonderful; very sweet. Pkt., 50c

Fuld's All-Fruit—Without doubt the most wonderful tomato, the most prolific, and the best general all-around sort for the home garden.

Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

John Baer—One of the latest introductions, fruit very early, large, red, of sweet flavor; considered the best large red tomatoes. Pkt., 15c

Bonny Best—Another splendid sort for slicing or stuffing or stewing; extra early, bright red, very prolific. Pkt., 15c

Comet—A very early tomato, rather small, but perfect in coloring and form, and bearing large clusters of fruit. Next to "All-Fruit" this is the best tomato for the table, to be served either whole or sliced. Pkt., 15c

Crimson Cushion—Ideal for stuffing and baking. Pkt., 10c

Golden Queen—A fairly large fruit of a golden yellow color, especially suitable for serving as salad, as it has distinct flavor and looks most attractive. Pkt., 10c

Small Fruited Tomatoes for Preserving

Yellow Plum—A tomato of small size, in the shape of a plum and yellow in color; grown exclusively for preserving. Pkt., 10c

Red Pear—Its name discloses its form and color. Also grown for preserving only. Pkt., 10c

Peach—Another one of the delightful kinds for preserving; red. Pkt., 10c

Red Cherry—This is borne in great clusters, with fruits not larger than a cherry. Also for preserving. Pkt., 10c

Red Plum—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Yellow Peach—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Yellow Pear—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Yellow Cherry—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Red Currants—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Yellow Husk—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Purple Husk—The name implies the form and color. Pkt., 10c

Regular packets will produce about 50 plants.

Turnip

Turnips require a deep light soil which has been thoroughly dug and with the manure placed far below the surface. Sow in rows 12 in. apart and thin out to 9 in. apart. If the weather is dry the hills should be well watered previous to sowing, and the soil should be carefully attended to with water until the seedlings appear. Weeds must be kept down and the surface soil must be constantly hoed.

Purple Top Strap Leaved—This sort is used for the first crop in springtime, and the seed can be sown as early as April, provided weather conditions are right. The turnip is small and flat, but very tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

Yellow Globe—This is a fall variety, and seeds should not be sown until some time in June; 18 in. should be allowed between rows and 12 in. between plants. The turnip is fairly large and of a golden yellow flesh. One package will sow a row of 25 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

Ruta Baga

A very large growing turnip, used for a winter crop; seeds should not be sown until June or July. Two feet should be allowed between rows and 18 in. between plants. Ruta Bagas are lifted the last thing in the fall or stored in pits or cellars for winter use. They are without doubt the sweetest of all turnips.

American Improved Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c
One packet will sow a row of 25 feet.

Japanese Turnip

For description see Novelty Offer, Page 32.

Herbs

When we begin to realize that in the cooking of vegetables we require more than the vegetable itself; namely a flavor and a seasoning, then and then only will we discover the real use of herbs. No kitchen garden can be called complete without a full collection of herbs. I could write a whole book on the use of herbs in connection with Vegetables, but I am going to reserve all this story for my magazine called "Vegetable Lore," and I mention this to induce you to subscribe for it.

Borage—This plant resembles the flower called Anchusa in appearance; the large massive leaves are cut and served with salads; they have a fragrant odor which adds to the lettuce. The flowers draw the bees, and it is therefore a most useful plant. Pkt., 10c

Burnet—Its young, tender leaves are used in mixture with salad; they have a peculiar flavor, resembling that of cucumber. Pkt., 10c

Dill—The seed, which are borne in umbels, give forth an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and particularly for pickling with cucumbers. Pkt., 10c

Lavender—The flowers are used to spread among linens. Pkt., 10c

Sage—One of the most popular herbs, used for seasoning. The plants are perfectly hardy and remain in the garden from year to year. The stalks are cut in the fall and hung up in midair, and thus can be used all winter long. Pkt., 10c

Summer Savory—The leaves and flowers are used extensively for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressings, and also with string beans. Pkt., 10c

Sweet Basil—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Pkt., 10c

Sweet Marjoram—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer and also dried for winter use. Pkt., 10c

Thyme—The leaves are used for seasoning. One package will sow a row of 25 feet. Pkt., 15c

APRIL

Hail, April! true Medea of the year,
That makest all things young and fresh appear.
What praise, what thanks, what commendations due,
For all thy pearly drops of morning dew?
When we despair, thy seasonable showers
Comfort the corn, and cheer the drooping flowers;
As if thy charity could not but impart
A shower of tears to see us out of heart.
Sweet, I have penned thy praise, and here I bring it;
In confidence the birds themselves will sing it.

New and Rare Flowers
from Seed for
1920

JOLLY SPRING, AGED WINTER

Earth is now green, and heaven is blue ;
Lively Spring, which makes all new,
Jolly Spring doth enter ;
Sweet young sunbeams do subdue
Angry, aged Winter.
Winds are mild, and seas are calm,
Every meadow flows with balm,
The earth wears all her riches ;
Harmonious birds sing such a psalm
As ear and heart bewitches. — Sir F. Davies

FLOWERS AND MUSIC

Weber is like the carnation, bright and spicy. Beethoven is like the rose—is, and ever will be first of all. Mozart is the modest violet, simple, unassuming, but delicious. Liszt is like the gaudy tulip—it attracts and dazzles us, but it is not dear to our memories.

Chopin is like the suberose—of an unearthly sweetness, but always associated with sadness. Haydn is a whole field of buttercups, daisies and pink clover blossoms, over which the bees are buzzing.

Mendelssohn is like the jessamine, sweet, but too much is too sweet. Who can play the forty-eight "Songs Without Words" at one sitting?

Schubert is like the pansy-bewitching, with a thousand different phases, ever new, and equally charming whether sombre or bright.

Bach is the nasturtium of the music garden—the more the blooms are plucked the more luxuriant is the growth.

Wagner may be likened to the lily—the beauty of which unfolds slowly, and whose majestic form and purity of color are very unlike any other of the flower kingdom.

—MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

FLOWER LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching the practical growing of flowers by amateurs. It is most unique and individual and at the same time practical beyond comparison. It is all meat—no shell—contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject, once published. For the latter reason it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess the magazine beginning with the first number. The first number appeared July, 1916, so that at present Volume 3 is being published. Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$5.00 in loose volumes, or \$8.00 for four volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra Self-Binders, each \$0.75. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Flower Lore"

"Flower Lore is assuredly first aid to amateurs. Many a plant has been saved by its timely advice."

"One of my friends reads Flower Lore, and she feels she must have it."

"The sample copies of Flower Lore you have sent me strike me as being more 'Johnny on the spot' than anything I have ever had the pleasure of reading on the subject—you get the information, when you need it."

"Flower Lore, especially, I do not care to miss; it has been most helpful to me."

"I have learned a lot from Flower Lore."

"Your publications are very entertaining and instructive. Just the little short cuts and extras which only the professionals usually know."

"I am very much pleased with your 'Lores'; they are different from the regular garden magazines. Have taken considerable interest in gardening for the last twenty years and, as gardeners go, I believe I am a pretty fair kind of gardener; but these leaflets give one a sort of 'second wind' in the business, and am satisfied I can get better results by following some of your suggestions."

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

The old order of things is gone. The hundred and one Flower novelties from Europe have gone, and I hope some will never return. To call a flower new—just because it has an extra petal to the flower, or a slightly different tint (always worse than the original), or it grows 6 inches less in height, or flowers a day earlier—these were the novelties in the past. Or, to be absolutely true, only 5 per cent of all the novelties offered were really of merit and proved worth while. It was this very practice which left the gardening public somewhat in doubt as to the reliability of all seedsmen.

It is my intention—and I hope your trials will verify it—to make my Novelty offers so "Just Delightfully Different" that you will look forward to each new season with more confidence than ever; that you can select everything in this book and feel that it will mean more real joy in your garden.

Every package of seed offered here, though a strict Novelty, will contain most explicit and reliable cultural directions, which will enable you for once to have real success with seeds.

Please order all flower seeds by numbers.

"You are the only **real** gardener I know, the only one who has the real flower sense. The ordinary seedsman (and his "bromides" catalogue) is the most useless creature extant. I have learned more from two or three of your leaflets than from any other source."

"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds

The Most Ingenious and Practical Little Tool for the Home Gardener

EVERYMAN'S SEED SOWER

FIG 1.

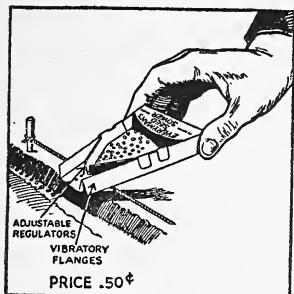
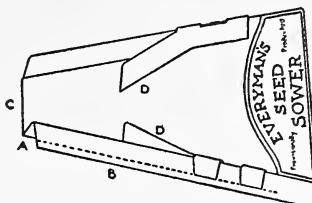


FIG 2.



Everyman's Seed Sower possesses the following advantages over other methods:

The seed being in full view, the rate at which it is being distributed is easily observed and controlled. No fear of suddenly finding halfway down a row that all your seed has gone.

The turned-down side flanges which extend below the floor of the sower, when used as per instructions, separate and evenly distribute the seed.

The adjustable sliding regulators give any desired size of opening for the different varieties of seed.

The turned-over end forms a receptacle for the seed when conveying it about, so that it can be laid upon the ground with security whilst drawing fresh drills, etc.

It is the simplest possible tool—cannot be broken—nor can it become out of order; weighs hardly two ounces, and is the only device by which seeds can be sown evenly and economically.

Instructions for Use

1. Use an ordinary garden line for guidance in making drills, or, if the rows are short, use a piece of squared wood, or a not too smooth stick. N. B.—See that the line is tightly stretched.

2. Hold the sower—previously charged with seed—in the hand, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the bottom of the flanges b, Fig. 2, rest lightly upon the line (or stick), with the lip (C) overhanging sufficiently to allow the seed to drop into the drill. This will, of course, vary according to the depth and width of the trench. Where very small seeds and drills are concerned it will be more convenient to rest the lip (C) itself upon the cord and press the front edge (A) of the vibrator against the line and so set up the vibration.

3. Do not tilt the sower more than necessary; a very little will suffice. If the sower is now passed along the cord the flanges will set up a vibration which will spread the seed and bring them down, one or two, or a few at a time, as desired, according to the amount of pressure upon the cord.

A very little practice will suffice to find the necessary pressure required for the varying kinds of seed.

4. To adjust the regulators DD:—

For very small or smooth round seeds which tend to run away, draw down or lift off, and replace the slides until they nearly close the space, as in Fig. 1. For the larger seeds, place them further back, according to size and smoothness.

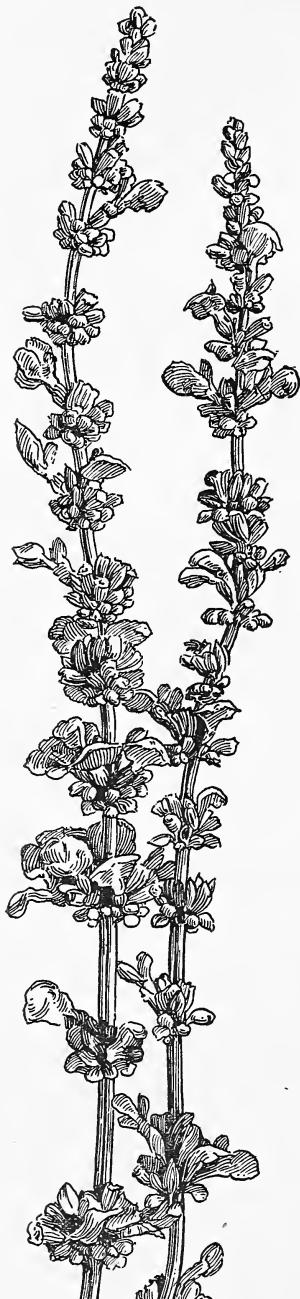
For such as Parsnip, and other similar kind of seeds, it is an advantage to remove the regulators altogether, or (to avoid losing them) they may be reversed so that the free ends go under the shield.

5. The free ends can be bent, if desired, to alter the angle, but it is not advisable to do this too frequently, or merely to avoid moving them up and down.

6. The sower can, of course, be used in the ordinary manner of slightly shaking, using the regulators as already directed, in which case, however, the tray must be tilted at a regular angle.

Price each, 50c Postpaid

5010. Fuld's Charming Blue Salvia



Salvia Farinacea

It gives me great delight to make certain flowers more popular. Let me tell you how I came to discover this wonderful flower. Two summers ago I came to a very elaborate garden. It was in August, when there is always a scarcity of flowers compared with June, but this garden was a vast sea of heavenly blue. Irresistibly the question was on my lips—What produces this celestial effect? And, lo, behold, when I came upon it, I recognized at once my old favorite—*Salvia farinacea*. Here was an old flower employed in a new, wonderful way.

The owner of this garden grew thousands of those salvia plants in pots, and whenever a bed became devoid of flowers, all unnecessary growth was cut from the bed and in every inch of available space a *Salvia* plant was planted, with the result that from August on the garden, in addition to the regular features, was the mirror of the sky.

Of course, you know that blue never clashes, and so you need not be afraid to plant it next to any other color. The great additional virtue of this charming plant is its long season of bloom, for it will remain in perfect bloom from July until frost. You can plant it anywhere, for it grows from 2 to 3 ft., and only occupies about 8 to 10 in. of space of width. Its color is the most lovely pale cloudy blue, the very sky on an early summer's morning.

Now doesn't this solve one of the greatest problems you were confronted with in the past? Why tolerate the Peony bed out of bloom after June, and so with Iris; in fact, all other early flowering beds?

Its Culture: To get the full value of this plant it should be started in the house from January till March, or in the hotbed in March and transferred to little pots and again to larger ones until you are ready to plant it out. You can also sow it in a seedbed in the garden, but then it will not bloom until September.

How to employ it: In addition to the suggestions given above, I want to paint a few pictures for you in your garden.

Suppose you have a solid bed of lovely pink Petunias or of pink annual Phloxes or Snapdragons or Asters, and you plant this salvia every two feet amongst them. Can you see the wave of heavenly blue floating over the carpet of pink all summer? Now, go further in your imagination and let the cool summer breezes carry the flower spikes to and fro, like a fleeting cloud against the sky; surely you will be thrilled, unless you do not know life itself.

Another picture: Plant a bed solid with *Salvia* and edge it with White Alyssum or Blue Ageratum or pink Petunias or pale yellow Phlox Dummondi. If this is desired, set the plants a foot apart and pinch them back twice—once directly after planting, and again a month afterwards, and this produces compact growing plants, completely covered with blooms and only 18 inches high.

If planted between earlier flowering perennials, do not pinch back, but let it grow natural.

Another combination: Through a solid bed of *Salvia* plant Pale Yellow Gladioli 18 inches apart, and I am sure you will be enraptured by the beauty when both are in bloom.

Although this *Salvia* is treated here as an annual, it is absolutely hardy from Philadelphia South, but in Northern climates it needs protection during the winter by cutting the plants down late in October and to cover them with 6 inch thickness of leaves and straw.

**Seeds, per pkt. (about 250 seeds), 50c.
Per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$2.00**

To accommodate my many patrons who have not the facilities to raise plants like these from seeds early, I offer:

Strong Pot-Grown Plants—(Strong enough to bloom in July and August), ready for delivery from May 15th to July 15th.

\$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100

2550. Fuld's New Annual Mallow "Sunburst"

The Most Spectacular New Annual for Our Gardens

Although introduced by me last year, it is only during the last season that I have come to realize its full beauty and value as a garden plant.

I am willing to guarantee your instant approval of this novelty, when you grow it.

We all love hollyhocks, because they take us back to grandmother's garden, and, more so, they are so effective in many spots; but hollyhocks are only in bloom for a short three weeks—i.e., in full effect—and surely everyone knows it is not so easy any more to grow clean plants.

With this plant I offer the exact duplicate of a hollyhock, but in many ways superior.

First—It flowers from July until November, without the least interruption.

Second—It produces its full effect the year it is sown.

Third—The plant has a most lustrous, glossy, green foliage and stalk, and is never attacked by either insect or disease.

Fourth—It grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Fifth—It produces from 4 to 8 flower spikes on a plant.

Sixth—The blooms are truly gigantic, measuring never less than 6 inches across, and often as much as 10 to 12 inches.

Seventh—A uniform number of blooms are always to be seen on a plant.

Eighth—Its color is most charming—a pale yellow with a crimson throat deep in the blossom, to intensify the yellow.

Ninth—The flowers are loosely set on the stem (not crowded like hollyhocks), and thus show the elegance of its blossoms and their beauty to the fullest extent.

Tenth—It is an American novelty, worthy of a place in the most elaborate as well as the most humble garden.

Culture: Seeds should be sown latest in March in the hotbed, but before sowing, the seeds should be soaked in warm water for two hours. The vessel containing the hot water should be covered so that the seeds are steamed; place the seeds 3 to 4 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the frame or flat and if possible transplant to individual pots before setting into the garden about May 15th; this potting system is not essential, but rather helpful.

The seeds can easily be started in the house in seed flats. When planting out of doors, allow 18 inches of space between each plant and give it good rich soil.

The plant will grow quickly and when 4 feet high, pinch off the top of the stalk—say 6 inches and the plant will branch, which makes it much more effective. No further care, but weeding, cultivating and watering is required.

How To Employ It: Place in clumps of 3 in the background of hardy borders; in rows or clumps against walls or buildings; at the entrance of a gateway against shrubbery or in mass effect on lawns. Mix with hollyhocks to extend the flowering spell of that particular spot.

In borders place immediately behind the blue Salvia Azure or the lavender Aster Climax, or the milky white Artemisia lactiflora, or tall pink Phloxes.

Remember—It has nothing in common with the so-called Annual Hollyhocks, nor the Giant Mallows.

It is an annual only, and the first severe frost kills it.

Seeds—

Per packet of 50 seeds, 50c

Five packets for \$2.00

To enable everyone to enjoy this unusual novelty, although you are not able to start seeds, I offer

Strong Potgrown Plants—(Ready about May 15th),

\$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100

I am indebted for this novelty to Mr. Frank Bailey, of Locust Valley, who was kind enough to supply me with the first seed.

Mr. McFarland, the eminent horticulturist, says:

"Fuld's Annual Mallow is now blooming at Breeze Hill. It's a winner!"

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

6414. Fuld's New Bluebell "Summer Charm"

Distinct Form of "Campanula Lactiflora"

The Most Gorgeous Perennial in Existence Today

For the last ten years this most wonderful showy perennial has adorned exclusively one of the most charming and renowned "New England Gardens." The owner had refused the most alluring offers of plantsmen and seedsmen to share the beauty of this remarkable plant with others. But being attracted by my literature, and realizing that the greatest joy is divided joy, and being fully aware that my patrons would, more than any others, appreciate such a fine novelty, she gracefully consented to furnish me with her surplus of seeds and plants.

A vote of thanks for this generous and noble spirit is in order.

Now let me tell you what this plant is, for I am sure you have become already impatient.

Above all, it is a hardy perennial—truly hardy in all climates. Seeds sown this year would only produce plants which will flower next year.

In appearance it is unlike any other bell flower. From the healthy nest of robust but graceful leaves near the ground, rise several stout, straight spikes to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, forming a perfect pyramid of lustrous light green foliage. During June the plant comes bedecked from the very base to the utmost top with fairly large outward growing bluebells, the size as found on the Chimney Bell. When in full bloom the plant is literally covered with these blossoms, until not a single leaf can be seen. When thus, it outrivals the most gorgeous delphinium or any other perennial for effect.

The plant perfects itself slowly into bloom so that its most beautiful effect is not visible until July, but now its real value can be judged; unlike any other perennial it remains in most effective bloom until late in the fall. Of course, the finest flowers fade, but if you cut off the individual flower heads, as fast as they fade, new crops of blooms are borne uninterruptedly.

You can rely upon my assertion, that the plant is truly never out of bloom, once it starts.

The Color: Oh, what a delight. No two plants are alike. From the palest—almost whitish—lavender, the tints range to the very deepest imaginable, but each one is clear and has no inkling of any other color.

How to Employ: Exactly like hardy larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Culture: The seed should be sown from early May until July—the earlier, the better—either in a cold frame or in the garden, but in both instances the bed must be shaded. When large enough to handle transplant once more into a bed, allowing them 6 inches of space for each plant; finally early in September plant out into their permanent quarters and when ground becomes frozen cover up with six inches of straw. Allow 18 inches of space for each plant, when in border.

As the quantity of seed available for this year is extremely limited—and being anxious to disseminate this novelty at once—I offer,

Seeds, per pkt. (about 100 seeds), \$1.00

Strong Fieldgrown Plants—(Ready in April),
To bloom this year.....\$1.00 each

Young Seedling Plants—(Ready in May),
For next year's blooms.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

2525. Fuld's New Sweet-Scented Annual Lupin "Sunrise"

Here again I offer an "American" Novelty which I consider of unusual merits. This is disseminated exclusively by me.

It is an annual of easiest possible culture. The seed is sown in the garden during May, in the very spot it is intended for blooming.

The plant grows fully 18 inches to 2 feet high and produces a number of long, stout stalks which are completely lined with large canary-yellow flowers possessing a delightful sweet fragrance, resembling to a degree that of the violet. The plant is in bloom during the greater part of the summer. Cut the spikes either in full bloom for house decoration or as soon as two-thirds of the spike is passed, in order to keep it in bloom the longest possible period.

Combine this novelty in a bed with the blue "Salvia Farinacea" or "Pink Snapdragons," and you will behold a beautiful picture.

Plants require a space of 12 inches.

As the seeds are large, place each seed individually one-half inch deep, but soak first for 24 hours in lukewarm water.

Here again the quantity of seed available is very limited for this year.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c
5 pkts., \$2.00

Fuld's Remarkable New Asters for 1920

720. Aster Purple Beauty

A monster in size, being borne on tall stout stems, the form that of a perfect rose; very full and double; the color a rich deep purple; individual stems from 15 to 20 inches in length, and a longer flowering season than any other aster. Being a late blooming variety, plants should be set out early (about May 15th) to give it a longer season of growth, and it will continue blooming until destroyed by frost.

Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

Fuld's New Giant Aster

This is an aster of a distinct new class.

The plants grow about 2 feet high, with a low branching habit. The flowers which are borne on non-lateral stems, are full and of immense size. The petals are curled and incurved, giving the appearance of a cross between the "Plume" and "Branching" Aster forms.

In effect they are charming.

725 Pure White.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
730 Light Blue.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
735 Dark Blue.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
740 Lavender Pink.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

SPECIAL OFFER—Collection of 4 packets, one of each.....75c

750. Fuld's New Aster "Victory"

The most glorious new Aster in existence. In form and habit it is a giant Ostrich feather with exquisitely formed flowers of long curling petals. It attains a height of 2 ft., and the color of blooms is absolutely distinct. A bright fresh pink—true and pure—without the inkling of a strange tint. I consider it the only true pink aster ever grown. It is robust and will withstand many of the diseases to which the Aster is usually subjected.

Pkt., 25c

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the foregoing six Asters
for a net total of \$1.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's Genuine New Sweet Peas for 1920

The varieties offered below are all of English origin, and the seeds I furnish come direct from the originator.

To make Sweet Peas germinate as near as possible 100 per cent, every seed should have a little of the skin filed off opposite the germeye before sowing or soaking in water.

Always inoculate Sweet Pea seeds with "Farmogerm." Per bottle, 65c

Expensive seeds like these should be sown in Fuld's Seedling Paper Pots, see offer Page 75.

No. 5552 — — **Annie Ireland.** Color white, with distinct edge of terra cotta pink. Strong grower, throwing plenty fours.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5592 — — **Blue Stone (Bolton).** Aniline blue. Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c
Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5600 — — **Circe (Stevenson).** A charming new shade of salmon cerise, distinct from any other color. Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5605 — — **Commander Godsall (Bolton).** A lovely shade of violet blue; four and five flowers on a stout stem. Standards often measure 2½ to 3 inches across. Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5615 — — **Daisy Bud (Dickson).** Color a soft but rich rose pink on white ground; extra long stems with 4 and 5 flowers.

Pkt. (12 seeds), 50c

No. 5632 — — **Doris (King).** Color, rich cherry cerise pink, sunproof and retains its brilliancy when cut; cream ground.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5641 — — **Gold Medal.** The standard is a lovely shade of peach blossom, wings pure cream. A very effective variety for any purpose. The plant is of robust growth, producing abundance of four flowered sprays. Pkt. (10 seeds), 75c

No. 5642 — — **Hawmark Pink (Dickson).** Color, rich, bright rose pink, deeply flushed and shaded salmon, absolutely fixed and true; acknowledged the richest colored sweet pea ever introduced.

Pkt. (12 seeds), 75c

No. 5645 — — **Hebe (Stevenson).** A grand, bright pink pea, with all the vigor of Hercules, but richer in color and broader in the standard; beautifully frilled. Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5740 — — **Magic (Bolton).** The broad, deeply weaved standards are a glowing rosy-amethyst, deepening to blue at the base. The wings an intense shade of Aniline blue, infinitely beautiful sheen. The standard is best described as liquid bronze. Four to five blooms to a stem.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5762 — — **Mascott's White.** The finest and most solid of all White Peas, and in the raiser's opinion produces more blooms per plant than any other, the flowers being beautifully placed on long, stiff stems. Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5855 — — **Twilight.** The coloring is deep cream with a soft flushing and shading violet-mauve in the center of the standard. One of the largest flowered and most frilled of all varieties, and very vigorous. Pkt. (12 seeds), 50c.

No. 5858 — — **Unwin's Pink.** One of the finest varieties ever raised. A rich, bright pink, overlaid salmon, that becomes deeper in tone as the season advances. Somewhat like the old favorite "Audrey Crier," but true to color.

Pkt. (12 seeds), 50c

SPECIAL OFFER of 1 package each of the 13 new sorts.....\$6.00

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

Fuld's Remarkable New Zinnias for 1920

Zinnias are today the most popular of all garden flowers, for they are so thankful for the little we do for them. They succeed so easily under all conditions and give us a wealth of bloom from June until frost.

The novelties I offer herewith are remarkable for their new departures.

6122. Fuld's "Coral Queen" Zinnia

For years all my friends have told me, "There is a beautiful shade of pink amongst Zinnias. If we could only get it alone."

Well, here it is—and more than that, it comes almost all true—a shade of the most exquisite coral pink. The type is semi-tall—say 18 in. high—and covered with fairly large blooms all through the season. One of the finest cut flowers.

Pkt., 25c

6210. Fuld's "Buff Queen" Zinnia

Perhaps of late you have encountered yourself amongst "Fuld's Perfect Zinnias" an occasional plant of a most wonderful shade known artistically as "buff," and I am sure you have prized it, for you cannot help to admire it on first sight. The flowers are gigantic—6 to 7 inches across—and perfectly double. We have now succeeded to segregate this color, and offer it for the first time in 1920.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

6212. Fuld's New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Here we have an entirely new form of flower. The petals are fluted like a flat show dahlia, and if placed amongst dahlias in a vase you can not tell them apart; the flowers are large, but not gigantic, and are borne extremely free. They appear in an assortment of colors only.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

6215. Fuld's Zinnia Golden Pheasant

This remarkable and distinct class of Zinnia will surely delight my patrons.

The flowers being gigantic, of a deep, golden yellow, with a well defined tip of maroon on each petal.

Very striking and most artistic.

Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c.

6220. Fuld's New Victory Zinnias

The most remarkable of all new Zinnias; the form is so distinctly different that one would not recognize it as a Zinnia, except by the foliage and growth. It is pretty? Decidedly so, for otherwise I would not offer it to you. The petals of the flower are very narrow, and in addition they are fluted and quilled right to the base. They resemble the center of an anemone flower more than anything else. "Showy" is not the right word, for they are magnificent. Many of the petals are reflexed, showing a different color on the inside.

Assortment of colors only.....Pkt. (25 seeds), 25c

6225. Fuld's New Rose King

An introduction from England. The introducer says: "To this splendid race of Giant Zinnias we are pleased to be able to add, after much care and selection, a variety bearing flowers of a beautiful carmine rose tint, a color which did not hitherto exist in this section."

Original packet, 35c

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the foregoing six new Zinnias for a total of.....\$1.25

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's New Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*)

295. Fuld's "Aristocrat" Snapdragon

The most lovely pale coral pink flower in existence; of tall, stately growth and unusual health. Seeds can be depended upon to produce a large percentage of plants true to its color. A more beautiful snapdragon has never enhanced our gardens.

Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

290. Fuld's Silver Pink Snapdragon

A fairly dwarf grower (15 inches), flowering exceedingly free in a clear, pale pink; a very chaste and delightful color.

Pkt., 25c

305. Snagdragon "Princess Patricia"

Exquisite pale rose, overlaid salmon.

Pkt., 25c

310. Snapdragon "Moonlight"

Golden apricot and old rose; a rich pastelle tint; most decorative when cut.

Pkt., 25c

SPECIAL OFFER—One package each of the foregoing four New Snapdragons for a total of.....75c

1330. Fuld's Double Bachelor Button "Enchantress"

Several years ago, when the double blue Cornflowers made their appearance, every gardener acclaimed them instantly as an excellent improvement, and today the double form is preferred. With the present novelty, the color is an advancement; a shade of enchantress pink.

Pkt., 25c

2702. Fuld's "Sweetest" Mignonette

We love all flowers more for their fragrance, and Mignonette, indeed, has no other virtue to commend it. I am trying to introduce here "the most fragrant Mignonette" ever grown in our gardens, combined with a majestic flower spike, which has been seen in no other garden. All so-called "Giant spikes" can boast of little sweetness, so that here for once we combine both.

Pkt., 25c

Fuld's "Delightful" Garden Stocks

Here is a flower combining beauty with fragrance, but there has always been this one complaint: "I have so many plants with single flowers." As a rule, single flowers are preferable, but not here. Its doubleness is its real beauty. The strain of stock which I offer here has wonderful qualities.

(1) Not more than 10 per cent of the plants will bear single flowers; (2) It comes almost entirely true to color; (3) Plants and stalks are the very picture of health; (4) Seeds germinate almost 100 per cent; (5) It is the product of a painstaking American gardener.

I offer three colors:

No. 5450. Pink Gem, a lovely shade of salmon pink.. Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
No. 5455. Lavender Gem, a delicate shade of lavender. Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
No. 5460. Snowstorm, purest white.....Pkt., (100 seeds), 25c

Fuld's Marvel Cosmos

This new Cosmos is a great advance in the improvement of the "Mid-summer Giant" type, and has been accomplished by reselection, not only as to perfection of bloom, color, etc., but particularly as to habit of plant, for the habit of plant varies greatly, which is a great disadvantage. "Fuld's Marvel Cosmos" is the latest word in "Summer Cosmos," and the only way to prove this statement is to try them. I offer them in separate colors only.

No. 1575. — — — Apple Blossom Pink. Pkt., 25c
No. 1580. — — — Deep Lavender. Pkt., 25c
No. 1585. — — — Pure WhitePkt., 25c

New Double Cosmos

For several years double forms of Cosmos have been offered, but really they were a disappointment. What is offered here is fully double, extending to the extremity of the flower. They resemble Pot Marigolds in form. They are late blooming.

No. 1660. Lavender Pink..... Pkt., 25c

No. 1665. Pure White..... Pkt., 25c

3610. Double Shirley Poppies

A garden without poppies seems to me like woods without the song of birds—it is shy, something.

To be frank, I can only imagine Shirley poppies beautiful, when they are single, but the originator insists that the double form adds another charm to the flower, and I must agree with him—they are slower to unfold and last longer. So you see, we must not be too set with our ideas. This new form grows stems 2 feet high and flowers ranging from the most delicate pale pink through shades of rose and salmon to rosy-scarlet. Excellent cut flower.

Liberal packet, 25c

Annual Statices

While not new—in fact as old as myself—and who knows how much older, I am tempted to place this flower amongst my novelty offer, because I am sure, most of my readers do not know it; and furthermore I am anxious that you do know it and as I realize, that you are more apt to read all about what is said in the novelty pages, this then is the true—*raison d'être*.

"Helichrysum" or "Strawflowers" have become very popular of late, because we found a good use for them and encouraged by this fact I want to introduce to my friends another "everlasting" which I consider much more beautiful, both in the fresh state and dried.

Statices are also called "Sea Lavender" but I prefer to call them "Heavenly Clouds". The structure of the plant and flower is most unique.

From a few leaves at the base, arise several leafless fleshy stalks, which are three-cornered, having a sharp edge to a height of 18 inches; at the summit they branch into shorter stalks, which bear uplong clusters of cupshaped tiny blossoms, of which the saucer is usually of a contrasting color to the cup.

They are the most wonderful cutflower and can be used to good advantage in arranging artistic vases in the house.

They are easily dried, the same as Helichrysums.

No. 5300 — Bonduelli. Canary yellow..... Pkt., 15c

No. 5305 — Sinnuata, Blue. Violet blue..... Pkt., 15c

No. 5310 — — Alba. White..... Pkt., 15c

No. 5315 — — Rosea. Pink..... Pkt., 15c

No. 5320 — — Suworowi. Brilliant rosy crimson..... Pkt., 15c

No. 5325 — — Assorted Colors..... Pkt., 15c

6035. New Giant Flowered Verbena

Ellen Willmott

A most lovely pink Verbena, of which we read so much in English garden literature. It is all one shade and a real delightful shade. The seed comes fairly true.

Pkt., 25c

*FULD'S Complete Offer of
Annual Flowers
from Seed*

THE SMALL FLOWER
BURSTING ITS FROSTY PRISON

All as the hungry winter-starved earth,
Where she by nature labours towards her birth,
Still as the day upon the dark world creeps,
One blossom forth after another peeps,
Till the small flower, whose root is now unbound,
Gets from the frosty prison of the ground,
Spreading the leaves unto the powerful noon,
Dek'd in fresh colours, smiles upon the sun.-Drayton

Please note that all Annuals bloom the year they are sown, and are good for that season only. The first hard frost in the fall kills them.

FULD'S

"Just Delightfully Different"

FLOWER SEEDS

Now that the world once more can turn to peaceful occupations, where can we find greater solace and cheer than in our flower gardens?

At no other time will we appreciate them as much as now, and although we have neglected them of late, our old favorites will all be with us again, and how much brighter they will appear. Mrs. Hanna Rion, in her delightful book, "Let Us Make a Flower Garden," voices the sentiments of all garden lovers when she says:

"I sometimes wonder just when I am happiest in the garden. Is it when I am working with garden tool in spring, my inner vision abloom with dreams of future loveliness, made possible by my labor; or is it when I later on go forth in the early summer mornings with scissors and basket, gathering hundreds of roses, and great golden bunches of double sunflowers, and blue bouquets of cornflower and larkspur? Then again I think it is most restful when I walk about after mealtime, stooping to inquire about the health of some frail plant, hunting expected buds in another, putting a rose branch in place, and then lingering and looking and gloating over the beauty of everything. Again I seem happiest when, the day's work done, I lie in a hammock in the gloaming shadows of the pines, enjoying the sunset glinting through stencilled leaf form and reflected in distant flower groups, while blackbirds, gathered in the boughs overhead, give that strange cry which thrills the imagination with its wildness, breaking the shackles of domesticated thought.

"But when the moon comes over the eastern turrets of cedars, and I sit at the threshold of my rose garden silently with one to whom words are unnecessary, my eyes resting now on the garden of stars above, now on the rose stars below, then indeed the garden brings a brooding sense of completeness, content and blessing—and I ask no more of life."

If any of my readers would like to own a copy of this charming and instructive book I can furnish it at the publisher's rate of \$1.60 postpaid.

This present edition of my seedbook will, I hope, prove a great revelation to my friends, for I am trying once more to awaken in the soul of all good men and women the desire to know nature in its greatest beauty—the flowers.

My descriptions should awaken in you the desire to order everything in this book and so please do not restrain yourself, but order at your heart's desire. I cannot help writing differently of flowers, because I love them intensely and wish that everyone would realize that greater happiness does not exist than to live with them.

No labor in the whole universe is as rewardful as the growing of flowers, and in no other way can we get the thrills of joy as when we grow them from seeds. To see a tiny bit of seed unfold its growth, to see it develop to a sturdy plant and then burst into a glory of bloom is in my mind the grandest thing in nature. "God reigneth supreme in my garden," for I can see His handiwork every minute of the day. I want you to share with me the joys of living, for divided joy is double joy.

Let me, above all, suggest that we emancipate our gardens from the crude and barbaric past and that we try, as in our homes, to create the atmosphere of artistic harmony, which means a more peaceful and blessed life. What do I mean by that?

We do not need—what seems now so popular—a revolution in our gardens, but instead of it an evolution. Please cover up at once that round circular bed in the middle of your lawn, for it belongs to the middle ages; but let us have the garden where it belongs, properly arranged. I will gladly help you, if you want me to. Please do not employ any longer Red Salvia, Red Geraniums, Cannas, Coleus, and all the other common bedding plants so prevalent in the old circle bed. They belong to the cemetery or park, but not near our homes.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

And please remove that ugly "Crimson Rambler." It is the red rag in the garden and should have been thrown out long ago. Oh, you say—I would like to do it, but my husband objects to it. Why, I know him; he also likes the red salvia and red geraniums.

But why not be master in your garden? Give him an American Pillar Rose instead, and I am sure he will thank you for the change. I will gladly suggest better flowers to take the place of Salvias, Geraniums, Cannas, etc.; just write to me.

Fuld's Quality—Quality above everything else is my first consideration, and it is a great source of satisfaction to me to see so many of my patrons acknowledge it with their testimonials. I am not a great believer in filling seedbooks with testimonials, but I cannot forego the pleasure of letting you read extracts from one letter:

I have some interesting records for you:

Fuld's Sweetest Mignonette—Planted end of April. Bloomed from June 15th to November 12th. Fall bloom was even sweeter and bigger than early bloom.

Fuld's Favorite Snapdragon—Planted out May 10th-12th. In full and continuous bloom from June 15th till November 12th. Some of the spikes were eighteen in. long with 12 or 14 flowers to a head, and all true to color. I should call it a soft coral pink.

Double Blue Cornflower—It will be interesting for you to know that when I cut these back to about 14 in. from the ground in the hot weather in August, their second bloom in Sept., Oct., and Nov. was just as long stemmed and handsome as their June and July bloom.

No one realizes more than I that in order to succeed I must give the public a good measure of satisfaction, and I assure you nothing is left undone on my part to achieve that end. Of course I am human, with all the usual weaknesses and limitations, but my heart is in the right spot and you will never find me wanting.

Fuld's Service—All orders are filled the day they arrive, as far as possible. Certain varieties of seeds arrive late, and these will be mailed later. Whenever an order is not complete, you are so notified. If orders are filled at once, no acknowledgment is mailed, and so we conserve paper and labor.

Notwithstanding my reduction in cost of seeds as offered here, I wish to emphasize the fact that all seeds are of the same high standard as before, and, in addition, my packages often contain a more liberal supply of seeds.

I offer neither a non-warranty nor a positive guarantee, for I tell the truth about all my seeds, plants and bulbs. I claim that what I sell is as good as the best to be procured, with the additional assurance that I furnish at all times the freshest possible seeds and only such as would come as true to description as can be humanly produced.

Further, I hold myself responsible to give absolute satisfaction to my clients, and if occasions for complaint do arise I guarantee to adjust them promptly to the satisfaction of my clients.

At no time will I knowingly substitute, unless this privilege is granted beforehand.

As I want to make "Flower Lore" the exclusive outlet of my store of knowledge on the growing of things, I have omitted from this book all such information; first, because space is too valuable here; second, abbreviated information is valueless; and third, I believe such information is enough appreciated by the gardening public that they will not only treasure my magazine, once received, but will consider each number worth the entire year's subscription.

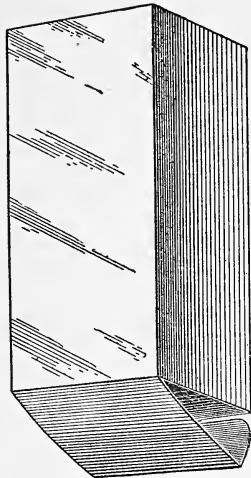
Flower Seeds Not Offered Here

If there is any variety of Flower Seeds which you would like to purchase, but do not find in this offer, I will gladly procure it for you and send it with your order.

This collection is exclusively of "Annual Flowers," as I shall offer "Perennials" in a separate chapter. All flowers offered here are for the garden, and not a single subject requires hothouse culture.

FULD'S NEW SEEDLING POT

Made of Cardboard
For Vegetables and Flowers



Especially Sweet Peas, Tomatoes, Cabbages,
Cauliflowers, Egg Plants, Peppers, even for
Early Corn, Early Cucumbers, etc.

Makes gardening a pleasure and assures us all greater success. Why? Because you sow the seeds directly into these pots—no transplanting—and when it is time to set the plants out of doors, you simply open the bottom of the pot by pulling slightly at the fold, and set plant and pot into the garden. Thus the roots are not disturbed and the plant will have no setback.

The pot is made of porous heavy paper-board, which will not decay before the plant is ready for the garden, but when planted with the plant will decay quickly and act as additional food, and so help two-fold.

Comes in two sizes: No. 1, 2x2 and 4 inches deep, and No. 2, 3x3x4. The extra depth is another merit, for the roots have more playroom and the plant does not become pot-bound.

It comes to you flat, so that 100 of these pots take up little space.

Directions for Use

Secure a flat $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep and large enough to hold the desired quantity snugly. One side of the flat should be fastened only lightly, so at any time it can easily be removed. Cover the bottom of the flat with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of good loam. Place your empty pots upon it and fill them with the same material, press it down so that finally the soil comes to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the rim of the pots.

Now sow your seeds. Of the large seeds sow 3 in a pot; to the fine, sow carefully that only few will appear growing afterward, and cover these with the finest of sifted soil, so that the seeds are barely covered. Then water carefully with "Fuld's Ideal Watering Pot"—a new pot with a new rose. This should be in possession of every gardener, for no longer will you disturb your seedling. Price, \$3.50.

Now place your flat in good light and heat, and water carefully every day until the seeds germinate. Then put in a cooler spot—50 degrees at night and 60 at day—and when the plants are progressing and have 4 or more leaves each, pull up all except one in a pot. Of course, you retain the strongest one and put flat just as it is into the cold frame. Here you water again carefully until you are ready to plant out of doors.

If you have no cold frame, just keep the flat in the house until you are ready to plant out of doors. Then take your whole flat to the garden, remove the side which is loose, and now you will find it easy to remove each pot without injury to the plant.

So do we progress, with less work for us and better conditions for our little garden infants.

The most remarkable and popular feature of this pot is its popular cost, namely:

Size No. 1—2x2x4 \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000;
Size No. 2—3x3x4 \$2.00 per 100; \$17.00 per 1,000;

500 at 1,000 rate; 25 at 100 rate.

At these prices purchaser pays expressage. If wanted by Parcel Post, please note that 100 pots, size 1, weighs 3 lbs. and 100 pots, size 2, weigh 6 lbs., so add the amount of necessary postage as follows:

1st Zone (3 lbs.)..	.06	4th Zone (3 lbs.)..	.15	6th Zone (3 lbs.)..	.25
1st Zone (6 lbs.)..	.10	4th Zone (6 lbs.)..	.27	6th Zone (6 lbs.)..	.49
2d Zone (3 lbs.)...	.07	5th Zone (3 lbs.)..	.20	7th Zone (3 lbs.)..	.31
2d Zone (6 lbs.)...	.10	5th Zone (6 lbs.)..	.38	7th Zone (6 lbs.)..	.61
3d Zone (3 lbs.)...	.10	8th Zone (3 lbs.)..	.36	8th Zone (6 lbs.)..	.72
3d Zone (6 lbs.)....	.16				

Now you ask, "What seeds can I use with these pots?" Foremost in my mind are the following:

Flowers: Sweet Peas, Snapdragons, Asters, Calendula, Cosmos, Annual Larkspur, Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stocks, Verbena, Zinnias.

Vegetables: Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Parsley, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

A very popular bedding plant, being solidly covered with fine, feathery flowers, creating a carpet effect in the gardens. The foliage is dense, but is hardly seen when the plant is in bloom. All flowers should be carefully removed before going to seed, for otherwise the total effect would be much marred by the brown seed tops. The shades of bluish-lavender one finds among these plants are better than usual. Being a half-hardy annual the seed should be sown from January until April, either in the house or in the hotbed. It could also be sown outdoors in May, but no flowers would then appear until late in the fall. Allow 12 in. of space for each plant.

No. 100—**Blue Perfection.** A very compact growing plant with large flower heads of a beautiful bluish lavender. Plants grow 12 in. high; fine for bedding or cutting. $\frac{1}{4}$ doz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c

No. 105—**Little Dorrit.** Extra dwarf, azure blue, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c

Sweet Alyssum

Every beginner includes this popular flower in his first selection, and it is good that he does, for it seldom fails. It requires least care of all, will flourish in all kinds of soil, may be sown where it is wanted, will flower within six weeks after sowing, and remain in bloom until frost. Its sweet fragrance commends it to all. For edges of beds, or for vases, indeed, for all kinds of spaces in the garden, it is a gem. Rockeries depend on it for color effect at certain seasons of the year. For the same reason it is frequently used in hardy borders to cover the spots where Darwin Tulips flowered previously. As a ground cover for beds of Gladiolus it is stunning in effect. It is advisable to purchase Sweet Alyssum seed by the ounce or pound and apply it to every dull spot in the garden. Sow seeds sparingly to avoid the extra work of thinning out the young plants.

No. 150—**Snowdrift.** What is known as the tall growing Sweet Alyssum attains a height of 12 to 15 in. and has a tendency to fall over, hence it covers a larger space and is particularly well adapted for vases and hanging baskets, but fully as popular for edging walks or flower beds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$7.00

No. 155—**Ribbon of Snow.** The best variety for edging beds, as the plants grow very erect and only 4 in. high. The plants bloom when quite young and are a complete mass of snowy white blossoms from earliest summer until the last days of autumn. One ounce will sow a line of 50 feet. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; lb., \$8.50

Fuld's Famous Antirrhinums (Snapdragon)

A half-hardy perennial. Seeds, therefore, should be sown either in the house from February on or in hotbeds from March onward. Snapdragons belong to the aristocrats of the garden. They appear in the most pleasing shades, are extremely stately in appearance, and useful in unlimited degree, being applied both for bedding and cutting purposes. The pretty flowers, which completely encircle the stout stem to fully a foot to 18 in. at the top, are very large and from their form their name has been derived. Seed pods should never be allowed to form on flower stalks after blooming and should be promptly removed. Snapdragons flower continuously from July till frost.

If you want to grow finer spikes of flowers, you must not allow the plants to produce them until they are strong and robust enough, and in order to make them robust simply pinch off all growth which might flower the first month they show. In this way the plant will form a strong base from which afterwards the best spikes are produced.

Have you experienced any trouble with Snapdragons in the past? Such as the leaves curling up, the growth becoming distorted, and the flower stems crooked or no flowers at all? Or do your plants suddenly wilt and all die down? If so, spray the plants with "Black Leaf No. 40" once a week—this is to stop the curling of leaves, but before we spray we remove all parts of the plants, which have been touched by the trouble. To prevent the wilting plants, spray the soil with "Carco."

Flower-stems will grow to a height of 2 ft. or more and flowers are unusually large. Allow 12 in. of space between the plants.

I thoroughly appreciate how disappointing it is to purchase a packet of pink Snapdragon seeds and plant them, and arrange them in a certain spot where we want pink only, and when these plants come into bloom find every color of the rainbow, but just so long as we are not masters of Nature we cannot control this feature entirely, nor promise absolute relief.

No. 250—Snowy White.	This special strain grown by an American specialist I can recommend to produce a wonderful percentage of true-colored plants.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 260—Pale Yellow.....	.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 270—Deep Yellow.....	.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 280—Blushing Bride.	Delightful pale pink, with white throat.	Pkt., 15c
No. 290—Silver Pink.	Pale pink, clear.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 295—Fuld's Aristocrat (Novelty).	Coral pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 300—Fuld's Favorite.	A true delicate salmon pink, enhanced by a suggestion of gold. This is one of the most charming tints.	Pkt., 20c
No. 305—Princess Patricia.	Pale rose.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 310—Moonlight.	Golden apricot and rose.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 320—Blood Red.	The dark stems help in the aggrandizement of this rich color.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 330—Rich Ruby Pink.	A new artistic coloring.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 340—Fuld's discriminate assortment of all delightful tints.....		Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Magnificent Asters

There are some garden flowers whose effect when in bloom borders on the spectacular. When we think of asters, we see a glorious blaze of color in the garden and at once we think of the early fall, for that is the season of the Asters. But not only are they effective garden plants, they are one of the most lasting cut-flowers. Unfortunately, Asters do not flourish in all soils or locations, but wherever they do succeed they are simply glorious.

The Asters I offer here comprise, in my opinion, all the Asters worth growing. I offer the best and these only, and that constitutes "My just delightfully different Service." Asters, in order to come early into bloom, should either be sown in the house early March or in the hotbed during April. The writer has grown some beautiful Asters from seeds sown out of doors as late as June 5th. The flowers appeared in Sept., a little later than the ones started in the house, and in consequence made the season longer. For a continuous blooming Aster season sow seeds of the early midseason and later Asters at every instance a sowing is made, first in the house, then in the hotbed, and finally outdoors. Asters love food, and pulverized sheep manure is the one food they like most.

Fuld's Autumn Advance Asters

This is the first to bloom, and even sown outdoors, will show blooms in July. Unlike those usually offered, the form of the flower is of the graceful "feathery" type, and the size of the bloom is nearly equal to the best of the late ones.

No. 500—Pure White.....	.....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
No. 505—Shell Pink.....	.....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
No. 510—Lavender Pink.....	.....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
No. 515—Lavender.....	.....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
No. 520—Purple.....	.....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
No. 525—Fuld's Chaos of Gaiety in assorted colors....	1/8 oz., 75c; pkt., 15c	

Collection of 1 pkg. each of 5 separate colors..... 50c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's Plume Aster

The flower is perfection in form, size and every other feature. It is of midseason blooming, showing off well in August. Fine long stems for cutting.

No. 550. — — —	Purest White. Gigantic blooms...	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 552. — — —	Shell Pink.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 555. — — —	Shrimp Pink. A delightful shade.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 560. — — —	Pale Pink.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 562. — — —	Lavender Pink.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 565. — — —	Clear Lavender.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 570. — — —	Dark Blue.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 572. — — —	Sky Blue.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 573. — — —	Royal Purple.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 575. — — —	Fuld's Self-Assortment of Shades.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
Collection of 1 pkg. each of 8 separate colors.....		\$1.25

Fuld's Late Branching Aster

This is the latest to bloom, throwing up majestic spikes 2 to 3 ft. high with monstrous flowers of a perfect rose form; the best of all for cutting and garden effect. It comes in bloom after all others have gone.

No. 600. — — —	Pure White.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 602. — — —	Shell Pink.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 605. — — —	Lavender Pink.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 607. — — —	Peach Blossom.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 610. — — —	Bright Rose.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 615. — — —	Clear Light Blue.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 620. — — —	Lavender.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 625. — — —	Dark Violet.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 630. — — —	Purple.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 635. — — —	Rainbow's Rivals. An assortment of colors.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
Collection of 1 pkg. each 9 separate colors for.....		\$1.00

Aster "Just Delightful"

Its name you will repeat the moment it greets you. It is in my estimation the peer of all asters. In form it is an aristocrat, so exquisitely perfect in outline and all other details. Its color—a perfect dream. Its flowering season—early in August.

No. 700. — — —	.....	Pkt., 20c
"Your Asters were the finest I ever grew. It is the Aster "Just Delightful" that I am referring to. Nobody could tell what color they were, so now I know why you called it a perfect dream. My sister said "seashell," but it isn't exactly. Once when I brought some in covered with dew, she exclaimed—"Pond Lilies!" The first three blossoms I had in a vase when visitors were here and they seemed to look different every time they were gazed upon. Everyone complimented them the minute their eyes rested upon them.		

The catalogue description is O. K. The Aster is decidedly an "Aristocrat"; its shade a "perfect dream" and it is "Just Delightful".

Your African Marigolds are beginning to make a fine showing against our large brick house.

I gather from your writings that you like personal notes from subscribers or I should not infringe upon your busy hours with this one.

Am much pleased with the tomatoes. I pruned and tied them according to your instructions."

No. 720—Aster, Purple Beauty. Rich, deep purple. For full descriptions see Novelty Offer, Page 67.

Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

New Giant Aster

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 67.

No. 725 — Pure White.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
No. 730. — Light Blue.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
No. 735. — Dark Blue.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c
No. 740. — Lavender Pink.....	Pkt. (100 seeds), 25c

750. Aster Victory

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page —.

Pkt., 25c

Single Marguerite Asters

Single Asters resemble daisies, but have more texture and are really most charming either as a garden effect or for cutting; they should be grown by everyone.

No. 800—Pure White.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 805—Pale Pink, like Apple Blossoms.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 810—Bright Rose.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 820—Light Blue.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 825—Violet.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 830—Mauve.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 835—Assorted Shades.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 840—GENERAL JOFFRE. New. Intense crimson scarlet..	Pkt., 25c

Collection of 1 package each of the first six, separate colors, 75c

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

Easy growing, hardy annuals of quick growth. Sown out of doors in May, they are in full bloom in July. They should have fully 2 ft. of space. A very stout, fleshy stalk, growing 18 in. high, branches freely from the base, and from each leaf axle emanate a number of extra double, camellia-shaped blooms, which average 2 in. in diameter. As the foliage is quite dense, many of the flowers are hidden by it; where it does not involve too much labor, remove the leaves, so as to show the full grandeur of the blooms.

No. 1000. — — Pure White.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1005. — — Clear Salmon Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1010. — — Flesh Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1015. — — Violet.... .	Pkt., 15c
No. 1020. — — Pale Primrose Yellow (New).....	Pkt., 20c
No. 1025. — — Assortment of All Shades.....	Pkt., 10c

Collection of 1 pkg. each of five separate colors.....60c

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

A most popular hardy annual. From a pretty solid foliage close to the ground rise numerous stout flower-stems to the height of 12 in., terminating in a large, flat double aster-like flower, splendid for cutting. The glorious shades of gold, orange, lemon and cream white can be used most effectively in the garden, provided the flowers are not allowed to go to seed; they are in bloom from June until November without interruption. The easiest method of sowing them in the garden is to place three seeds 12 in. apart, and if all come up, remove the weakest ones and allow only one in each place.

No. 1100. — All shades of Yellow, assorted.....	oz., 25c; liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1105. — Pale Yellow	oz., 25c; liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1110. — Prince of Orange, deep golden, striped white.	oz., 25c; liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1115. — Orange King, deep golden, pure.....	oz., 25c; liberal pkt., 10c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Calliopsis (*Coreopsis*)

Hardy annuals of easiest possible culture and of a graceful, airy habit of growth. Plants grow to a height of 2 ft., are bushy in form and have fine, wiry swinging flower-stems, which branch tree-like and are crowned with open large flower-heads, composed of medium size single daisy-like flowers. The entire crown of the plant is one sheet of colors. Seeds are best sown out of doors during the month of May, and the young plants should be set at least 12 in. apart to give room for development.

No. 1150. — Drummondi, large pure golden flowers.

oz., 30c; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1160. — Wine Red, with velvety texture on petals.

oz., 30c; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1165. — Gay Assortment of all colors.....oz., 30c; liberal pkt., 10c

Candytuft (*Iberis*)

Very popular dwarf-growing annual, valued as an edging plant, as well as for cutting. Seeds sown thinly need no transplanting or thinning out. They resemble Sweet Alyssum in a degree, but the plants, as well as the flowers, grow more open and larger.

No. 1200. — Fuld's Pearl, the most perfect white Candytuft in existence, splendid for cutting.....oz., \$1.25; pkt., 15c

No. 1205. — White Column, the ideal kind for bedding or edging.

oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

No. 1220. — Crimson.....oz., 75c; pkt., 15c

No. 1225. — Light Violet.....oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

No. 1230. — Dark Purple.....oz., 50c; pkt., 15c

No. 1232. — Rose Cardinal, mauve pink.....oz., 75c; pkt., 15c

No. 1235. — Blending of All Colors.....oz., 30c; pkt., 10c

Centaurea

Cornflower, Bachelor Buttons, Ragged Sailor or Bluet

Extremely popular annual requiring little or no care and flowering within eight weeks from the date of sowing. Its free and uninterrupted flowering habit, its tendency to branch freely, and its value as a cut-flower as well as a garden decoration is responsible for its popularity. Tourists traveling through northern Europe recall with pleasure the wheat-field, with its gayety of cornflowers and poppies. This same effect can readily be produced here, and the cost of producing it is so small that the writer has often wondered why it has not been copied long ago. The blue Cornflower and the scarlet Field Poppy should be sown by the ounce and pound in fields of rye, oats, wheat and barley, as well as in meadows, pastures and untrimmed lawns. If allowed to go to seed there will be enough deposited in the soil to make these flowers permanent.

Single Cornflower

No. 1300. — True Blue, the true blue single Bachelor Button, excellent for naturalizing in fields, meadows or gardens.

Lb., \$4.50; oz., 35c; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1315. — Blending of all colors.....oz., 30c; liberal pkt., 10c

Fuld's Improved New Double Cornflower

The double form of this popular flower was no doubt a great improvement over the single, but it has been a disappointment, for so many plants raised from seeds produced single blossoms, and so I was greatly delighted to find a source where I could procure seeds of this novelty which would come true. I offer and recommend this with absolute confidence as a gem for the garden. If you wish a cut-flower, this is your choice.

No. 1325. — True Blue.....oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

No. 1330. — Fuld's Enchantress (see Novelties), delicate pink.

oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 25c

Giant Cornflower

Some people refer to these as Sweet Sultan. These differ in appearance from the foregoing, but are splendid for cutting purposes.

No. 1350. — Pink.....	oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 1360. — Pale Yellow.....	oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 1365. — White	oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 1370. — Light Blue.....	oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

Annual Chrysanthemum

No. 1400. — Queen of Tokio (New). This is in my opinion one of the most important introductions of the present age. In reality it is a hardy perennial, but even with seeds sown out of doors a late as May 30th, the plants will be in full glory before the frost calls a halt, and I have therefore classed it as annual. The fine habit of the plant, its airy, graceful form, the beautiful pea-green foliage and the shower of blooms fantastic in their form and gorgeous in colorings, leave only enthusiastic admiration to the lovers of flowers beautiful. When we consider that a single tiny seed produces in the short space of six months a plant 3 ft. high, perfectly globular in shape, with hundreds of flower-shoots and, not to exaggerate, nearly a thousand blooms, one must wonder what will be the next surprise nature has in store for us. The flowers are single, but the form of petals vary with each plant; some have broad petals, others fine, others still finer like filaments; again, some of them are twisted and curled like Cactus Dahlias, while others are like rays forming a star, and still others take on the form of Cinerarias.

In colors we recall tones from the softest blush pink to the deepest rose, from a bronzy scarlet to deep crimson, from the softest yellow to richest golden and bronze, including such delicate shades as apricot and nankeen. Pure white, of course, is not excluded, and the only color we miss is blue. While the plants come to full perfection even if sown out-of-doors in May, it pays to sow the seeds either in the house or hotbed in March. Each plant should have 3 ft. of space, and be allowed to grow at will.

Packets containing about 100 seeds, 50c

Clarkia Elegans

An exquisite annual, of late very popular in all better gardens. Useful in many ways. The smilax-like foliage accompanies the many thread-like flower-stems and gives charm to the rosette-like flowers set close to the stem. The flower-stems are exceedingly thin, and therefore not strong enough to hold themselves erect. This is no faulty feature unless the plant is wanted for garden decoration, when they should be supported with stakes. The real value of the plant is its adaptability for table decoration. The individual blooms are double, quite large and most showy. Flower-stems attain a length of 18 in.

The plants flower readily from seeds sown out of doors in May and remain in bloom for several months. If the flowers are desired early, seed is best sown in a hotbed. Space, 10 in.

No. 1450. — Double White.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 1460. — Double Salmon Pink.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 1470. — Double Crimson.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 1472. — Double Orange King, glowing orange.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 1475. — Double Purple King, deep purple.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 1480. — Double, all shades blended.....	Pkt., 10c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's New Marvel Cosmos

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 70.

No. 1575 — — — Apple Blossom Pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1580. — — — Deep Lavender.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1585. — — — Pure White	Pkt., 25c

Cosmos Fuld's Midsummer Giants

Flowers as early as July with gigantic blooms, and continues to bloom right through till frost

The strain is absolutely fixed now, and, as I sell the originator's seeds only, I have the serenest confidence in this remarkable novelty.

The bushy plants, which branch freely from the base, grow to a height of 4 ft., bearing, beginning with early July, flowers which average fully 4 in., many reaching the extraordinary dimensions of 5 in. and more. The flowers are composed of overlapping, large, broad petals only, reaching an acme of perfection never before attained in Cosmos. Notwithstanding the fact that the plants begin to flower so early, the flowers, even of October, are just as large as the early ones. Seeds do not require to be started in the house or hotbed, but sown out of doors in early May and, thinned out, will produce flowers within eight weeks from the day of germinating. Allow 2 ft. of space for each plant.

No. 1600. — — — Superb Blending of All Colors...Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c
No. 1610. — — — Pure White..... Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 1620. — — — Lavender Pink.... Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 15c

Cosmos Lady Lenox

The well-known Cosmos, 6 ft. or more high, growing tree-like with numerous upright branches which produce their large flowers in October.

Even though they are late and often killed by frost in their prime, they are worth growing, for they are like "the last rose of summer," and brighten the garden before its final slumber.

No. 1640. — — — Pure White... Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c
No. 1650. — — — Lavender Pink..... Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c

New Double Cosmos

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 71.

No. 1660. — — Lavender Pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1665. — — Pure White.....	Pkt., 25c

Dianthus Hedgewigii

(Japanese Pinks)

I have added this flower to my list this year because it is an old favorite of mine. When I was quite young I became attached to the Japanese Pinks, because of their bizarre effects; as I grew older I loved them because they are so easy to grow, and one gets so much in return.

As an edging plant they are most desirable, because of their constancy of bloom and their clean habit of growing. As a cut-flower they are most charming material for table decoration.

Culture—Sow the seeds directly into the garden during May; sow them thinly, and when well up thin out so as to allow six inches of space for each plant.

Single Japanese Pinks

No. 1700. — — Queen of Holland. Snowy white.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 1705. — — Salmon Queen. Salmon pink.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 1710. — — Assorted Shades.....	Pkt., 10c

Double Japanese Pinks

These resemble Carnations.

No. 1715. — — Double White.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1720. — — Double Salmon Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1725. — — Double assorted shades.....	Pkt., 15c

Dimorphotheca
(South African Orange Daisy)

A bush—compact growing annual which throws up innumerable flowering stalks, bearing an elegant daisy-like flower all summer up to frost; height 12 to 15 inches.

No. 1750. — — **Aurantiaca.** Rich orange gold, black disc. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 1755. — — — **Hybrida.** Varying shades of yellow, salmon and orange, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

The beautiful lace-like foliage covers the entire orgwht of a foot high, and has a silvery sheen. The cone-shaped poppy flowers appear on fairly long stems from June until frost without interruption. Space 4 in.

No. 1810. — **Golden Yellow.** oz., 40c; liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1830. — **Assortment of Every Shade Known.** .. oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

This, the annual sort, must not be confused with the perennial varieties, to which it has little resemblance. Within six weeks from the date of sowing these are in full bloom and form one of the most graceful cut-flowers. For bedding in the garden they fill a niche unoccupied by any other garden flower.

We all love the sweet and fragrant Heliotrope and often we see large beds of them in the up-to-date American garden. Rich as they are in color, their beauty is lost almost entirely unless they are planted fairly far apart and between them, like a carpet, the white annual Baby's Breath. The effect is simply charming. Sown with Shirley Poppies, they flower together, both waving to and fro with the wind. As a carpet for Gladioli they are very fine and we could suggest a hundred different ways in which this little beautiful flower may help to make the garden more attractive. The flowers last about three weeks and the plants then go to seed. To keep the bed in constant bloom make a repeated sowing every two weeks in the same spot up to the time of the first bloom. The seeds dropping from the passing flowers will do the rest for the balance of the season. Plants produce but little grass-like foliage, but branch freely in fine wire-like stems, which have numerous miniature single white cup-formed flowers. When cut and mixed with Sweet Peas or Roses or other solid colored flowers it is simply beautiful. Procure it by weight, that you may sow as much as you please. The entire height of the plant is 8 in. Seeds can be sown like those of Sweet Alyssum.

No. 2050. — **Snowdrift.** The most effective and freest bloomer in snowy white. Flowers much larger than the usual form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c

Helichrysum (Everlasting or Straw Flower)

The perfectly stiff, pencil-like, erect, growing flower stems produce each a perfect flower in the shape of a half-open double rose, which never fades, remaining on the plant during the entire season, and if cut before frost strikes the plant it can be preserved the entire winter in vases without water. Stems grow nearly 2 ft. high and show little of the narrow foliage. The texture of the flowers is like straw, hence their name. They are highly attractive in the garden aside from their cutting value.

To make the flowers last all Winter, cut the flowers on long stems just as they are half open, tie 6 to 12 together at the base of their stems and hang them face downward from the ceiling of a dry, cool storage room until they are absolutely dried. In using them during the Winter avoid water in the vases.

No. 2150. — **Double Assorted Shades** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2155. — **Double Pure White** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2160. — **Double Yellow** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2170. — **Double Rose** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2175. — **Double Salmon Red** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2180. — **Double Coppery Red** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2185. — **Double Purple** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Hunnemannia Fumariaefolia

The foliage is like that of Eschscholtzia, the flowers like the Tulip "Bouton d'or" in size, color and form, the height 2 ft; the flowering season Sept. and Oct., the sowing season May 15th in the garden or border. Have you ever grown it? If not, you surely will find it a most delightful garden occupant when other flowers have said farewell; and what splendid cutting material it makes! The large flowers, carried on stout stems, last several days in water.

No. 2250. — — — Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00

Annual Larkspur

A very handsome and showy flower, which must not be confused with its hardy sister—the "Delphinium." Plants have fern-like foliage deeply cut into fine linear segments and attain a height of 2 ft. The spreading branches are completely encircled with rosette-shaped double flowers. Splendid for garden effect and cutting. The seeds may be sown out of doors in May, and transplanted later to where they are wanted to stand 12 in. apart. For succession of bloom make several sowings.

No. 2400. — — Pure White oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2410. — — Newport Pink (a delightful shade) oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 2420. — — Pale Violet oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2425. — — Violet oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2426. — — Sky Blue oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2427. — — Shell Pink oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 2430. — — All colors assorted oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Lavatera Splendens (Annual Mallow)

One of the loveliest of all annuals, possessing virtues not attained by any other plant. Its romping nature is altogether original and produces a distinct effect in the garden. The bright mallow-like flowers in a setting of a wealth of lustrous green foliage call forth admiration even from a cold heart. This plant will not stand transplanting, and in consequence seeds should be sown where they are to remain. Each plant should have a space of at least 2 ft. Notwithstanding their spreading nature plants attain a height of 3 ft. and succeed regardless of the weather. They are excellent for cutting, and a combination of the delicate pink and white is incomparable in effect. But the best use that can be made of it as a cut subject is for table decoration. Its foliage then has its full effect, and it must be seen in such an arrangement to be thoroughly appreciated. In the garden it is exceedingly useful for special places, as, for instance, to cover the spots where Darwin Tulips flower in May, or where the early flowering perennials have passed away, and the spot would otherwise remain colorless for the summer. Lavateras bloom from July until September.

No. 2460. — — Delicate Satiny Pink oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

2465. Leptosine Stillmanni

(The Yellow Cosmos)

A plant resembling the Co^smos in all ways, but producing enormously large yellow daisy flowers from July till frost. Splendid for cutting. Sow seeds in hotbed in March or in the garden in May. Allow 18 in. of space between each plant.

Pkt., 25c

Lobelia

A plant used extensively for edging borders or for carpet effects. The dwarf, compact sorts grow to a perfect globe 4 in. high, completely covered with their bright tiny flowers. Even the foliage takes on a bluish hue if the flowers are blue. To get the full benefit of a Lobelia, the seed should be started in the hothouse as early as January, but it may also be sown in the hotbed in March. With the latter method plants begin to bloom in July, while with the former they are in bloom when planted out in May. Space for each plant, 6 in.

No. 2475. — **Crystal Palace Compacts**, a very dwarf, compact growing sort with flowers of deep gentian blue. Pkt., 15c

Annual Lupins

One of the fastest growing annuals. In six weeks from the date of sowing the plants are in full bloom. Lupins resemble Snapdragons in appearance and effect, and can be used for the same purpose. They are best sown where they are intended to stay, giving each plant from 6 to 12 in. of space, according to the methods of culture as explained hereafter. The plant consists of one stout stem, accompanied by a five-finger-like foliage, which has a natural tendency to branch. If these side shoots are removed as soon as they appear, the main stalk will grow 2 feet high and produce an immense spike of blooms. For such a culture 6 inches of space is sufficient, but if the plant is allowed to branch from 4 to 8 smaller flower-shoots are the result on each plant and such plants require 12 inches of space. In both instances the blooming season extended to a period of four weeks only, so that if the blooms are wanted in succession, continuous weekly sowings have to be made.

No. 2500. — — White	oz., 30c; pkt., 10c
No. 2505. — — Heavenly Blue (a new color)	oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 2510. — — Delicate Pink	oz., 30c; pkt., 10c
No. 2520. — — Violet Blue	oz., 30c; pkt., 10c
No. 2525. — — Sunrise, Canary Yellow.....	Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

2550. Fuld's New Annual Mallow "Sunburst"

For full description see Novelty Offer, page 65. Pkt. (50 seeds), 50c

Tall African Marigold

These showy plants are most effective in fall, and are in their prime when most of the annuals are in their last stages of life. There are two seasons of the year when yellow flowers are exceedingly welcome, in the spring and in the fall. What the Daffodils are to us in the spring, the Marigolds are in the fall. I dare not describe Marigolds, for my opinion of these flowers is that every person knows them from childhood. They are the old standbys of the grandmother's garden, and justly so, for they succeed in every possible location and in all kinds of weather. Even the uninitiated in gardening succeed with Marigolds. As a rule, the individual plants are not given sufficient space. The tall varieties of African Marigolds which I am offering exclusively should be given at least 18 in. of room. These plants branch freely and grow to a height of 2½ ft. I acknowledge a certain amount of pride in being able to offer an exclusive strain of this flower. Common as it is, the quality of my African Marigolds is such an improvement over what it is usually offered that it defies all comparisons. The blooms are giants in size and perfection supreme in form. Sow seeds out of doors in May, and transplant later.

No. 2600. — — Lemon	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 2610. — — Orange	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 2620. — — Assortment of Yellow Shades.....	oz., 75c; pkt., 10c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Dwarf French Marigold

These Marigolds differ from the African, that the plants grow much dwarfer, and the flowers appear in brown and gold.

No. 2630. — — Dark Brown, 15 inches high.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2635. — — Golden Yellow, 15 inches high.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2640. — — Sulphur Yellow, 15 inches high.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2645. — — Legion of Honor, very dwarf, 8 inches high, used for edging, with small yellow flowers.....	Pkt., 10c

Matricaria

(Golden Feverfew)

One of the beautiful edging plants, particularly next to Heliotrope, Annual Larkspur, Pink Zinnias, Asters, etc. The plant grows 12 in. high and is constantly bedecked with double, pale yellow little daisies—a very graceful plant and flower. Seeds should be sown in hotbed during March in order to have plants in bloom all summer. Allow 12 in. of space for each plant.

No. 2660. — — Eximia Golden Ball, Pale Yellow.....	Pkt., 20c
--	-----------

Mignonette

The sweet Mignonette has endeared itself to every one who ever grew flowers. From a spectacular standpoint the flower has no virtue at all, and yet it is found in almost every garden. The flower-spikes vary in size according to variety, but even the smallest are refreshing with their delightful fragrance. Seeds may be sown out of doors in May, whether they are wanted, but again we urge the allowance of more space for the individual plant for proper development.

No. 2700. — Fuld's Herculean Stalk. A giant in its class, producing spikes 18 in. tall, with compact spikes of almost white flowers.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 2702. — Fuld's "Sweetest." For description see Novelties....	Pkt., 25c
No. 2705. — Fuld's Garden Favorite. A vast improvement over the old- fashioned, showing individual flowering part of six inches or more on a spike. The flowers are reddish and very sweet.....	Oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 2710. — Old Fashioned Sweet—the Mignonette we remember from our grandmother's garden	Lb., \$3.00; oz., 25c; liberal pkt., 10c

Fuld's Nasturtiums

Next to the Sweet Pea, no flower enjoys more popularity than the Nasturtium. It blooms from the moment the plant is strong enough until the last day of life in the garden. The taller sorts may be used for climbing over stonework, or on trellis, or to shade porches and verandas. The dwarfs are excellent for bedding and edging. Seeds can be sown in the garden in April, and in June flowers are ready for use.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

These grow bushy and about 12 in. high. They are used for bedding and edging. Our strain is distinct, showing its flowers above the foliage. The flowers are very large, full of bright glowing colors.

No. 2800. — Fuld's Delight Mixture. Superior quality, is quickly detected in the blending as well as in the forms and size of blooms of this offer- ing. I am endeavoring to build up an enviable reputation for the quality of my Nasturtiums.....	Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00
No. 2810. — Vesuvius, Salmon Pink.....	Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c
No. 2820. — Golden King, Deep Golden.....	Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c
No. 2830. — King Theodore, Dark Crimson.....	Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

Tall Nasturtiums

These have the usual large, light green leaves and are of the climbing habit. Will grow 15 ft. high if the necessary support is provided.

No. 2850. — Fuld's Blending. My blending contains only pleasing shades and solid colors and is blended from the choicest named varieties, ever so many more than is usually offered. The quality is superb and will give perfect satisfaction to those who try it.

Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

No. 2860. — Vesuvius, Salmon Pink Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

No. 2870. — Golden Yellow Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

No. 2880. — King Theodore, Dark Crimson Oz., 40c; pkt., 15c

Lobb's Nasturtiums

Only grow 6 ft. high and are particularly recommended for growing at the edge of stone walls over which they can fall, creating a most artistic effect.

No. 2900. — Blending of Glorious Shades

Large pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

Nemesia

With every season from now on, I shall try to introduce a few of "overlooked" flowers for our gardens. Nemesia is one of them. Here we have a lovely and real artistic garden flower, which will do honor to the most beautiful of gardens. It is small—quite true—but nature is rather kind to small things. I love Nemesias, because they appear in by-shades, which we do not find among other flowers. I do not want to describe this flower too minutely, but rather make you try it on a guess, for this is really half the fun of gardening. Plants grow 12 in. high and require 12 in. of space to grow in.

No. 2910. — — Srumosi, Various Shades Pkt., 15c

Nemophila

Blue flowers are always welcomed, for we have never enough; this particular plant grows 15 in. high with small blue flowers on slender stems all season. Allow 6 inches of space for each plant.

No. 2920. — — Insignis, Light Blue Oz., 50c; Pkt., 10c

Nicotiana Affinis (Flowering Tobacco)

A graceful, decorative garden plant, with the rare virtue of perfuming the garden every morning and evening. From a nest of large tobacco-like leaves rises a main stem, which midway in its height of 2½ ft. branches freely into flowering shoots; these produce continuously tubular-shaped blossoms opening into a pure white single flower 3 in. in diameter. These flowers are open in the morning and evening only, and during those times give forth a strong, but sweet fragrance, perfuming an entire garden as the wind carries the fragrance. When in full bloom these plants are exceedingly attractive, and when planted near taller growing flowers of a pleasing, contrasting color they form a picture only artists can portray.

They are very beautiful in the border with tall pale-yellow Snapdragons and delicate pink stocks. Seeds must be started in hotbeds during March, and a space of 18 in. given each plant. In many locations seeds self-sown in fall live through the winter and the plants appear all over the garden the following spring.

No. 2950. — — White Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c

No. 2955. — — Hybrida, various shades of yellow, lavender, mauve, purple, etc. ¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Nigella (Love in the Mist)

Well-known popular annuals, which grow about 18 in., branch freely from the main stems and have pretty, slender, cosmos-like foliage. In such setting appear the double rosette-like flowers in great abundance all on long stems, so in addition to a garden effect they are useful for cutting. The variety which I offer is of very recent introduction, has much larger blooms and appears in a magnificent shade of cornflower blue. Seeds are best sown out of doors in May, and the young plants will stand transplanting. Space, 12 in.

No. 3050. — — Miss Jekyll, true blue..... Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Fuld's Pansies

Professional growers recognize the Pansy as a biennial only, and cultivate it from this standpoint alone, sowing the seeds in frames during July and wintering the young plants in the same frames with sashes, as protection. Such plants are ready to bloom the following April, and will continue to bloom all season.

But with the non-professional grower they are considered an annual and treated as such. Seeds may then be sown in a hotbed in March or outdoors in April. If the latter method is adopted, choose a semi-shady spot and one which is fairly cool. When large enough the seedlings may be transplanted to stand 6 in. apart, and they will come into bloom in July and are at their best during the fall. Pansies are flowers in which quality tells all, and to produce seeds of quality means a great deal more than the average layman appreciates. It takes years to develop a perfect strain and unusual vigilance to keep it so. There is no finer quality of Pansies in existence than I am offering.

Pansies delight in semi-shaded, cool locations, and must be kept supplied with moisture during the hot months of the year.

All seed pods must be promptly removed, and when the plants become leggy they ought to be sheared.

No. 3100. — Fuld's Perfection Supreme. In offering this strain I wish to demonstrate that size is not always perfection in a flower. This strain is supreme because the form is perfect and the colorings are unapproachable. Pkt., 50c

No. 3105. — Fuld's Giant. Here I am demonstrating size above everything else, and if you prefer size, this is your winner..... Pkt., 25c

No. 3110. — Fuld's Garden Blending. For a general blending of a multitude of colors and substance in bloom this will give universal satisfaction. Pkt., 15c

No. 3120. — Madame Perret, plants of exceptional robustness, producing enormously large flowers of all shades of pink and red; a very attractive and satisfactory sort Pkt., 25c

Large Flowered Pansies in Separate Colors for Mass Effect

No. 3150. — — Pale Violet Pkt., 15c

No. 3155. — — Pure Yellow Pkt., 15c

No. 3160. — — Indigo Blue Pkt., 15c

No. 3170. — — Pure White Pkt., 15c

No. 3175. — — Bronze Colored Pkt., 15c

No. 3180. — — Mahogany Colored Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Superb Petunias

Fuld's quality does not consist mainly in the enlargement of the flowers, but in the beautiful colorings in which these blooms now greet us. The Petunia is the most enduring annual of all, remaining a glorious blaze after all others have been killed by frost. For window-boxes or vases there is nothing more effective during midsummer, for it has a natural drooping habit and can resist drought better than any other flower. A very brilliant effect was witnessed by the writer last summer, as he passed a stone wall, on the top of which were planted Petunias, growing in pockets filled with soil not more than 4 inches deep. The wall was aglow with the thousands of pink and white blossoms. In another garden he saw a very steep terrace entirely covered with pink Petunias; no Persian carpet ever created could equal this effect. In the rock-garden Petunias are indispensable. For edging long walks or ribbon borders they are non plus ultra.

I would particularly suggest planting mixed Petunias such as I offer here under trees, where the soil is open next to the trunk; such spots always present a puzzling problem in Summer.

Seeds may be sown out-of-doors in May and transplanted later, and such plants come in bloom at end of July, but if earlier blooms are wanted, it should be sown either in the hot-house in January, in the dwelling in February, or the hotbed in March. Each plant should receive a space of 9 inches. Petunias delight in the hottest of sun, but will also grow well in shade.

No. 3400. — Fuld's Giant. Do not confuse these with "California Giants." The plants, as well as the flowers, speak of robust health and carry their blooms erect on a growth of 15 in. The enormous flowers are massive in texture, and have an open throat, which reveals magnificent threads of gold and silver. Pkt., 50c; large pkt., \$1.00

No. 3425. Rosy Morn Petunia

The gayest and yet the most artistic flower in our garden. The true color is a delicate pink with now and then a white throat, but unfortunately the color will not come absolutely true. The plants with off-shades are few, but even the few will spoil the beautiful effect unless we grow a surplus over the quantity required and plant them in another spot. When our border or bed comes into bloom, we remove at once all which are off-shade and replace them with the true. This is only a little trouble and means so much for a perfect, artistic garden.

Where should we employ this Petunia? Above all to edge in grass walks, rosebeds, borders, or as a carpet to pink or yellow Snapdragon, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Zinnias, Aster, Gladiolus, Larkspur, or to fill in spots, where our bulbs bloomed, in window-boxes, vases, etc. "Rosy Morn" is not a large flower, but it is produced in great quantities on a plant. If you grow but one flower, grow this.

Oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; pkt., 15c

No. 3430. Snowball Petunia

The counterpart of "Rosy Morn," but having pure white flowers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; pkt., 15c

Phlox Drummondii

Giant Tall Flowered

For a color effect in the garden there is nothing quite so brilliant and so lasting as these desirable hardy annuals. Plants grow about 12 in. high and produce their slender flower-stems in numbers on a single plant, each being crowned with an umbel composed of 6 to 10 large perfumed blooms, which resemble in appearance a hardy Phlox. They succeed best in a sunny open situation, and seeds sown out of doors in May will be a solid sheet of color in July and remain so until frost. They may be cut, and lend themselves with much grace to arrangement in bowls. Seeds may also be sown in the hotbed in March and thus flowers can be had in June. Space, 6 in.

No. 3500. — A Happy Potpourri of Colors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 3515. — Salmon Pink $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.00; pkt., 25c
No. 3525. — Pale Yellow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.00; pkt., 25c
No. 3530. — Snow White $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.00; pkt., 25c

Annual Poppies

When we think of Poppies, we are at once reminded of the gay and glorious summer—gay and glorious because we have the Poppies in our garden, flowers which are always a delight to behold. The Isles of Shoals and other seashore resorts would never have attracted tourists were it not for their glorious displays of Shirley and other Poppies. I have not the courage to describe Poppies, because every child knows them. They love the sun, and yet it is due to the sun that many fail to germinate. Poppies should not be transplanted, but sown thinly where they are to remain. The latter part of April or beginning of May is the ideal time of sowing. Seeds sown in the fall previous often produce the best results.

My suggestion is as follows: Carefully prepare the bed, have the surface well pulverized and smooth. Take some well sifted soil and cover the bed to a depth of about 1 inch. Thinly sow the seed upon this surface; do not press down, but cover the entire fresh-sown bed with clippings from the lawn to prevent the sun baking the soil. Water carefully with a very fine sprinkler, and just as soon as seeds have germinated remove the dead grass. Few people have ever considered the Poppy worthy cutting, and it may interest my patrons to know that when Poppies are cut very early in the morning with flowers which are only partially opened, they will last fully twenty-four hours in water and develop to their full beauty.

Single Flowered Poppies

No. 3600. — **Fuld's Shirley.** There are several strains of Shirley Poppies in existence, but the wonderful combination of colors makes the Shirley Poppy the most popular of all. The delicate tints, such as salmon pink and blush pink, are particularly attractive. Successive sowings give a continuous display.....Large pkt., 10c; oz., 40c
No. 3610. — **Double Shirley (Novelty).**Pkt., 25c
For complete description see Page 71.

Fuld's Giant Double Poppies

These are very unlike the single Poppies. Plants are very robust, leaving a glaucous, fleshy stem and twisted heavy leaves, growing fully 3 to 4 ft. tall and producing a number of gigantic blossoms 3 to 4 in. across, which look more like Paeonies than Poppies. For a spectacular effect in the garden, they are a joy in August. Try them on my recommendation and you will thank me. Allow 12 in. for each plant.

No. 3700. — — — — All colors mixedOz., 25c; pkt., 10c
No. 3705. — — — — Pure WhiteOz., 25c; pkt., 10c
No. 3710. — — — — Salmon PinkOz., 26c; pkt., 10c
No. 3715. — — — — Bright RoseOz., 25c; pkt., 10c
No. 3720. — — — — Cherry RedOz., 25c; pkt., 10c
No. 3725. — — — — Deep PurpleOz., 25c; pkt., 10c
No. 3730. — — — — Rich Pansy VioletOz., 25c; pkt., 10c

Portulaca

A veritable gem for the garden, producing a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Its great virtue is apparent where the soil is shallow, as on rocks. Here it will flourish in the driest kind of soil with a depth of less than an inch. Near the seashore the colors are particularly bright. As carpet bedding under roses it is ideal. The plant of creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is simply hidden by the bright rose-like flowers, which open wide in the morning and close up at evening. On account of its foliage it is known as Moss Rose in some localities. The seed should be sown about the end of April, and if the young plants stand too thick, it is advisable to thin them out to stand 4 in. apart. Seeds should never be covered, but simply raked into the surface. No flower produces a more cheerful sight than the Portulaca in full bloom.

No. 3800. — All Shades Blended (Single).....Oz., 60c; liberal pkt., 10c
No. 3850. — Double Flowered, All Shades Blended.....Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Spectacular Salpiglossis

If I gave unrestricted vent to my enthusiasm about this beautiful annual I would occupy pages to tell all I would like to say. From a rosette of fairly large, lacerated leaves rises a stout flower-stem, surmounted with a number of large funnel-shaped flowers which face upward, revealing to the eye an exquisite marking of either gold or silver veins running through the ground color. It is this peculiar veining which gives the flower an unusual charm and makes it an instant favorite when seen. The plants are a shower of bloom during July and August, and are invaluable for cutting. While seeds can be sown out of doors, it is more advisable to start the seed in a hotbed where they germinate much more freely. Set plants 6 in. apart, and keep well watered.

These represent the latest improvements in salpiglossis. The flowers are enormously large, wide open, with most exquisite markings.

No. 4000. — Pale Yellow, edged white.....	1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 4010. — Golden Yellow	1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 4020. — Salmon	1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 4045. — Violet	1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c
No. 4050. — All Shades Blended	1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c

Salvia Patens

A plant growing 18 in. high with spikes similar to the scarlet varieties, except that they are not branching but show a velvety sheen over a distinct deep blue flower. To set the color in the proper light, always grow them through the pink Petunias. Seeds must be started in hot-beds in March.

No. 5000. — — Pkt., 25c

Salvia Farinacea

See description under "Novelties," Page 64.

No. 5010. — — Pkt., 25c

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)

From a close tuft of pretty foliage rise a number of smooth, erect, wiry flower-stalks to a height of 2 to 2½ ft., terminating in a large, double flat flower, composed of tubed and quilled petals, from which protrude attractively colored stamens. The flowers are sweet, and splendid for cutting. For garden effect they are excellent from July until frost. The strain I offer is superb and produces unusually large blooms of many new shades.

Scabiosa is of easiest possible culture. Sow seeds outdoors in May, or in hotbeds in March. Transplant the seedlings, if possible, and allow 6 in. of space for each specimen.

No. 5200. — All Shades Blended.....	Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 5205. — Azure Fairy, heavenly blue.....	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5210. — Fleshy White	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5215. — Pure White	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5225. — Cherry and White	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5230. — Purple	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5235. — Black Purple	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5240. — Rose	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5245. — Ageratum Blue	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5255. — Sulphur Yellow	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c
No. 5260. — Blood Red	Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c

Annual Statice

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 71.

No. 5300. — — Bonduelli, canary yellow.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 5305. — — Sinnuata Blue, violet blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 5310. — — Alba, white	Pkt., 15c
No. 5315. — — Rosea, pink	Pkt., 15c
No. 5320. — — Sunorowi, rosy crimson	Pkt., 15c
No. 5325. — — Assorted Colors	Pkt., 15c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Stock (Gilliflower)

The Gilliflower is not only possessed of a delightful perfume, but is a most showy plant. The newer improved types have given this plant more grace and value as a cut-flower, as they will keep on blooming perpetually during the summer. I offer but two strains, as they embody the best features of all. Stocks are only half-hardy annuals, and, therefore, seeds should be started in the house or hotbed during March or April. Allow 1 ft. of space for each plant. Our seeds can be relied upon to produce a large percentage of double flowering plants. All our strains are of free branching habits, growing 18 in. to 2 ft. high, and producing very large, double flowers, which encircle the stout flower-stems to a length of 12 or more inches.

To make stocks bloom early enough in summer, I suggest that in transplanting we pinch off just a little of the heaviest root. Try it—you will be most pleasantly surprised.

No. 5400. — Blending of All Shades	Pkt., 15c
No. 5405. — Double White	Pkt., 15c
No. 5410. — Double Pale Yellow.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 5415. — Double Lavender	Pkt., 15c
No. 5420. — Double Salmon Pink	Pkt., 15c
No. 5425. — Double Light Violet.....	Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Delightful Garden Stock

For full description see Novelty Offer, page 70.

No. 5450. — Pink Gem, Salmon Pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 5455. — Lavender Gem, lavender	Pkt., 25c
No. 5460. — Snowstorm, pure white	Pkt., 25c

VIOLETS.—A SONNET

Beautiful are you in your lowliness;
Bright in your hues, delicious in your scent,
Lovely your modest blossoms, downward bent,
As shrinking from our gaze, yet prompt to bless
The passer-by with fragrance, and express
How gracefully, though mutely eloquent,
Are unobtrusive worth and meek content,
Rejoicing in their own obscure recess.
Delightful flowerets! at the voice of Spring
Your buds unfolded to its sunbeams bright;
And, though your blossoms soon shall fade from sight,
Above your lonely birth-place birds shall sing,
And from your clustering leaves the glow-worm fling
The emerald glory of its earth-born light. —Barton.

USE "FARMOGERM"

When sowing "Beans, Peas, Lentils and Peanuts." It will double your crop:

USE FARMOGERM on your seed to furnish Nitrates to the plants. It increases their growth and enriches the soil.

WHAT IS FARMOGERM? It is a culture of high bred nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria, sold in bottles ready for use and always fresh.

WHAT CROPS WILL BE INCREASED BY FARMOGERM? All legume crops—peas, beans, peanuts, lentils—and those crops which follow a legume benefit greatly, including cover crops.

WHAT RESULTS WILL IT SECURE? When the seeds sprout the bacteria enter the roots and make large supplies of nitrates, which benefit greatly the growing crop and other crops which follow. Soils can be built up to a high standard of fertility by this method at small cost and little labor.

HOW IS IT USED? It is only necessary to fill the bottle three-quarters full of water, shake thoroughly to break up the jelly and apply the contents to the seed. Then stir the seed until all are moistened, permit them to dry and then plant in the ordinary way.

WHAT DOES FARMOGERM COST? Bottles containing sufficient bacteria to inoculate seed for five acres, \$10.00; one acre, \$2.50; garden ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), 65 cents.

FARMOGERM is the original standard seed inoculant and has this great advantage—it is distributed in a bottle with patented ventilating stopper which permits the free access of air without contamination, thereby insuring long life to the bacteria.

Fuld's Famous Sweet Peas

The Sweet Pea is the most popular American flower and seems to be best suited to the cooler regions of this continent. In New Hampshire and Maine Sweet Peas are in bloom from July until frost, while near New York or further south they can be had in bloom for about 4 to 6 weeks. The growing of Sweet Peas has undergone a distinct evolution, and the old-fashioned method has been entirely superseded. In Volume 1 of "Flower Lore" I have given the most complete treatise on the subject; it comprises 20 pages, with not one word too much. To bring this wonderful new method to the notice of everyone, I will gladly mail this treatise free with every order for Sweet Pea seeds, but please request it when ordering.

Sweet Pea seeds, according to the new method, should be sown in special paper pots (see page —) in the house during February and March. I offer the new frilled and waved type only, as these represent the finest of all Sweet Peas. The flowers are gigantic; as a rule, three or four flowers are carried on a stem. Sweet Peas can be grown successfully in every garden, if you follow my cultural directions.

Every seed of Sweet Peas should be inoculated with "Farmogerm." It makes them grow better.

To make seeds of Sweet Peas germinate easy, every seed should have a bit of the outer skin filed off opposite to the germ eye.

Fuld's "Delightful" Mixture of Sweet Peas

The average gardener instinctively grows Sweet Peas in mixture, for the unlimited varieties of colors existing in this flower is one of its happy virtues, and to the uninitiated there is more gaiety in a riotous medley of colors than in the sedate vase holding just one or two quiet colors. In order to give these uninitiated ones the feast of their lives I have personally superintended the blending of this mixture, and I know it will prove "just delightfully different."

No. 5500. —Lb., \$3.50; 4 oz., \$1.00; oz., 35c; pkt. (50 seeds), 10c

Fuld's "Artistic" Mixture of Sweet Peas

For the convenience of those who love pale colors only, I have blended this especially with the right result in mind.

No. 5525. —4 oz., \$1.50; or 50c; pkt. (50 seeds), 15c

Fuld's Ideal Selection of Named Varieties

This offer as well as my mixture is limited to the new "Spencer" form exclusively—the newest type of the Sweet Pea, flowers very large, with open wings, beautifully waved and curved, resembling in this feature the costliest orchids and carried on stems 12 to 18 in. long, averaging 4 flowers to the stem. Six sprays of these Sweet Peas are more effective than fifty of the old-fashioned kind.

Carefully Note—Do not expect that all seeds of a single packet will produce plants with flowers of the true color. If your results should be better than this, congratulate yourself.

No. 5550. — Alfred Watkins, clear pale lavender.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

No. 5552. — Annie Ireland, white and edged terra cotta pink.

Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c

No. 5555. — Austin Frederick, giant blooms of a clear lavender.

Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c

No. 5560. — Barbara, clear, soft salmon-orange.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c

No. 5580. — Blanche Ferry Spencer, lower part rich warm pink; wings white

Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

No. 5590. — Blue Jacket, clear deep navy blue.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

No. 5592. — Blue Stone, Aniline blue.....Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c

No. 5595. — Cheerful, light apricot and mauve on cream ground.

Pkt. 25 seeds, 25c

No. 5600. — <i>Circe</i> , salmon cerise.....	Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5605. — <i>Commander Godsal</i> , violet blue.....	Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5610. — <i>Constance Hinton</i> , considered by exhibitors the finest, largest, purest white	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5615. — <i>Daisy Bud</i> , soft rose pink.....	Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5620. — <i>Dobbie's Cream</i> , pale yellow.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5630. — <i>Don Alvar</i> , most beautiful clear lavender; seeds very rare.	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5632. — <i>Doris</i> , rich cherry pink.....	Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5635. — <i>Edna May Improved</i> , considered today in England the finest white Sweet Pea.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5640. — <i>George Herbert</i> , bright rose.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5641. — <i>Gold Medal</i> , peach blossom, wings pure cream.	Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5642. — <i>Hawmark Pink</i> , rose pink.....	Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5645. — <i>Hebe</i> , bright pink	Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5650. — <i>Helen Lewis</i> , orange pink.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5655. — <i>Henriette</i> , rich cream pink, frilled flowers.	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5660. — <i>Hercules</i> , palest satiny pink.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5670. — <i>Irish Belle</i> , mauve	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5690. — <i>King Edward</i> , deep crimson.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5700. — <i>King Manoel</i> , large shining maroon.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5710. — <i>King Mauve</i> , large mauve.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5720. — <i>King White</i> , a fine giant white.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5730. — <i>Lady Evelyn Eyre</i> , most delightful pale pink.	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5740. — <i>Magis</i> , rosy-amethyst	Pkt. 10 seeds, 10c
No. 5750. — <i>Margaret Atlee</i> , warm salmon pink.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5760. — <i>Margaret Madison</i> , clear azure blue.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5762. — <i>Mascotts White</i> , finest and most solid of white peas.	Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5770. — <i>May Unwin</i> , bright orange.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5780. — <i>Mrs. Cuthbertson</i> , lower part clear rose pink, wings pure white —a real pleasing color and flower.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5800. — <i>New Buttercup</i> , the deepest yellow in existence.	Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5810. — <i>Nubian</i> , deep chocolate	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5815. — <i>Old Rose</i> , an entirely new shade, old rose,	Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5820. — <i>Orchid</i> , rich clear mauve.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5825. — <i>Peace</i> , soft pale pink, enormous flowers....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5840. — <i>Royal Purple</i> , deep royal purple.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5850. — <i>The President</i> , bright orange scarlet.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5855. — <i>Twilight</i> , deep cream and shading of violet-mauve.	Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5858. — <i>Unwin's Pink</i> , rich bright pink, overlaid salmon.	Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5860. — <i>Wedgwood</i> , wedgwood blue.....	Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

New Annual Sweet William

Here is a novelty which must appeal to everyone. Seeds sown in May will produce plants which flower in July and continue to do so until frost. They are exactly like the old-fashioned Sweet William, except that the stalks grow only 12 in. high.

No. 5875. — — Assorted colors Pkt., 25c

Mammoth Verbena

A half-hardy annual. Seeds must be sown in the house or hotbed in March and later transplanted into the open. Verbenas are used exclusively for bedding, because they are in bloom the entire summer. Being of creeping habit, they remain dwarf (6 in.), and are densely covered with composite flat heads of flowers, resembling the annual Phlox.

No. 6000. — Assorted Colors	Pkt., 10c
No. 6010. — Pink	Pkt., 15c
No. 6020. — Violet Blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 6030. — White	Pkt., 15c
No. 6035. — Ellen Will Mott, lovely pink.....	Pkt., 25c

Fuld's "Superb" Zinnias

Not until I came to visit "Everybody's" Garden did I realize what a wonderfully popular flower the Zinnia is. I always had the impression that it was too stiff to be used artistically in any place, outdoors or in. But I gladly bow to the majority and acknowledge my mistake, and the more I see of it the more I discover its numerous virtues and commendable features. There is no question but that the easy success in growing it, which everyone encounters, is its great redeemer, and how well it does under all and any conditions. Another great virtue is its lasting so well in water when cut, and finally its tones of color.

Do not expect that a packet of seed of a certain color will produce plants which will all be of the color mentioned. If you succeed in raising half of them to be true to color, you are doing well.

Fuld's "Perfect" Garden Zinnias

The Largest and Most Perfect of All Garden Zinnias

No. 6100. — Double White	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6110. — Double Flesh Pink.....	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6120. — Double Delightful Salmon Pink.....	Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 20c
No. 6130. — Double Pale Yellow	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6140. — Double Deep Golden	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6150. — Double Purple	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6160. — Double Crimson	Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c
No. 6170. — Double, all colors blended.....	Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

Special Offer—Collection of 1 pkt. each of 7 separate colors.....\$1.00

6122. Zinnia Coral Queen

Pkt., 25c

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Fuld's "Idealistic" Garden Zinnias

Since offering the "Perfect" Zinnias, which are undoubtedly the largest blooms ever seen, I have received numerous requests for a smaller flower and as I always want to give the public what they want I offer herewith a type, which, while the flowers are perfect in doubleness, are considerably smaller but not a miniature type.

No. 6175. — — — Pure White	Pkt., 10c
No. 6180. — — — Pale Yellow	Pkt., 10c
No. 6185. — — — Orange	Pkt., 10c
No. 6190. — — — Flesh	Pkt., 10c
No. 6195. — — — Black Purple	Pkt., 10c
No. 6200. — — — Violet	Pkt., 10c
No. 6205. — — — Dark Violet	Pkt., 10c
No. 6207. — — — Assorted Shades	Pkt., 10c

Special Offer—One pkg. each of 7 separate colors, 50c.

6210. New Zinnia Buff Queen

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Pkt., 25c

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

6212. New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Pkt., 25c

6215. New Zinnia "Golden Pheasant"

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Pkt., 25c

6220. New Zinnia "Victory"

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Pkt., 25c

6225. New Zinnia "Rose King"

For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 69.

Pkt., 35c

Graceful Single Zinnias

As an artistic flower and one, which cannot be surpassed as a delightful cutflower, I offer to my patrons now the oldest of all Zinnias, one with only a single row of petals. If you grow it once, you will never again do without them. Like single asters, these must become extremely popular.

No. 6250. — — Assorted Shades	Pkt., 15c
No. 6260. — — Pure White	Pkt., 15c
No. 6265. — — Golden Yellow	Pkt., 15c
No. 6270. — — Crimson	Pkt., 15c
No. 6275. — — Purple	Pkt., 15c
No. 6280. — — Sulphur Yellow	Pkt., 15c
No. 6285. — — Violet	Pkt., 15c

Special Offer—One pkg. each of 6 separate shades, 75c.

FULD'S SECRET GARDEN MIXTURE

The unexpected is always a pleasant surprise. To gamble innocently is not only one of the human virtues, but it is fascinating and irresistible. There are really two reasons why I offer this mixture of Flower Seeds:

FIRST: I want to introduce to you an unlimited number of pretty annuals, which are forgotten as a rule by all, and

SECOND: I want to encourage the growing of flowers by children; a child cannot grow the usual flowers, for they require more intelligent care than a child can give them. I love children, for they are the human flowers and I want them to have success.

Why not put aside a bed 3 x 3 for every one of your children, label them with their names, so they will not quarrel, give them a package of this seed (for a birthday-gift), also a little watering pot. Show them how to spade the bed and rake it smoothly; then early in May sow the seeds broadcast over the bed and cover it slightly with fine sifted soil, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Now teach your children to water the beds every day. Do not weed nor thin out and from July on the bed will be a shower of bloom. Every day until frost new faces will make their appearance.

Does this appeal to you?

Perhaps you have no children; why not be a child once more? You will enjoy it.

Per oz. pkt., 25c
Per lb., \$3.00

FULD'S
Hardy Flowers
FROM SEED

Hardy Flowers sown this year will
not flower until the year following

In presenting any offer of Hardy Flowers in a separate chapter I do so for several reasons:

1. It is so easy to mistake one for the other, particularly where flowers have the same name, be they annual or perennial, as for instance with Larkspur, Lupin, Sweet William, Poppy, Candytuft, Aster and many others.
2. They require a distinct different culture.
3. They do not flower the same year they are sown.
4. It is the only method which makes selecting easy for you.

I intentionally omit from this offer again certain varieties of which I could readily offer seeds, because there is a reason, namely: A great many perennial seeds are almost impossible to be germinated without the use of a hothouse and as most of you have no hothouse I save you a disappointment. With others, the result from seeds is so unsatisfactory and slow, as, for instance, Iris, that it would not pay you to sow seeds and again others on account of their colors.

The only time to sow perennials, such as all these offered here is

From May 1st to August 1st

but—the nearer May 1st they are sown, the greater your success.

Where to Sow: If a cold frame is available, this is without doubt the ideal place, where perennials should be sown; but in absence of a cold frame, a spot containing rich, friable soil in the open garden will do; in both instances, the seedbeds must be shaded, so to protect them either from the hot sun or the downpour of rains.

The soil should have no manure on surface, and fully six inches on top must be pulverized.

How to Sow: Sow seeds either in rows or broadcast by pressing down the soil with them and water the bed always with an Ideal Watering Pot, cost \$4.50. Now cover your seeds with either fine sifted soil or pure leaf mould to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the soil or leaf mould on top should not be pressed down but water daily until seeds are up.

How To Shade the Seed Bed: If it is a cold frame, it is best done by placing lath over the frame, allowing 1 inch of space between each lath so to let light and air in. If the bed is in the open garden erect stout stakes 18 inches high on each corner of the bed and spread burlap over them, but allow light to get to the bed. When plants are up, shading can be removed.

Seeds Germinate Slowly—Be Patient: Some perennials germinate in 10 to 14 days, but others require from one to six months. Never disturb a seed bed until late in the fall, in case some seeds have not germinated.

Transplanting: Two transplantings must take place. The first, when the seedlings are large enough to be given larger space in another bed about four weeks after sowing. At least 3 inches of space should be given each plant then. The second, about Sept. 15, when they should go in their permanent quarters, and this final transplanting should not be done after October 1 as these young plants must grip the soil with a set of new roots before winter sets in or otherwise they are lifted to the surface by frosts and perish.

I recommend, if any seedlings are not large enough by fall, they can be kept so much better in their original bed until spring.

How to Protect These Seedlings for the Winter

The only protection these plants require is a layer of 6 in. of straw after hard frost has appeared.

Please do not cover them with manure. It is harmful.

Please order by number only.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

6414. Fuld's New Bluebell "Summer Charm"

Distinct Form of "Campanula Lactiflora"

The Most Gorgeous Perennial in Existence Today

For the last ten years this most wonderful showy perennial has adorned exclusively one of the most charming and renowned "New England Gardens." The owner had refused the most alluring offers of plantsmen and seedsman to share the beauty of this remarkable plant with others. But being attracted by my literature, and realizing that the greatest joy is divided joy, and being fully aware that my patrons would, more than any others, appreciate such a fine novelty, she gracefully consented to furnish me with her surplus of seeds and plants.

A vote of thanks for this generous and noble spirit is in order.

Now let me tell you what this plant is; for I am sure you have become already impatient.

Above all, it is a hardy perennial—truly hardy in all climates. Seeds sown this year would only produce plants which will flower next year.

In appearance it is unlike any other bell flower. From the healthy nest of robust but graceful leaves near the ground, rise several stout, straight spikes to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, forming a perfect pyramid of lustrous light green foliage. During June the plant comes decked from the very base to the utmost top with fairly large outward growing bluebells, the size as found on the Chimney Bell. When in full bloom the plant is literally covered with these blossoms, until not a single leaf can be seen. When thus, it outrivals the most gorgeous delphinium or any other perennial for effect.

The plant perfects itself slowly into bloom so that its most beautiful effect is not visible until July, but now its real value can be judged; unlike any other perennial it remains in most effective bloom until late in the fall. Of course, the finest flowers fade, but if you cut off the individual flower heads, as fast as they fade, new crops of blooms are borne uninterruptedly.

You can rely upon my assertion, that the plant is truly never out of bloom, once it starts.

The Color: Oh, what a delight. No two plants are alike. From the palest—almost whitish—lavender, the tints range to the very deepest imaginable, but each one is clear and has no inkling of any other color.

How to Employ: Exactly like hardy larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Culture: The seed should be sown from early May until July—the earlier, the better—either in a cold frame or in the garden, but in both instances the bed must be shaded. When large enough to handle transplant once more into a bed, allowing then 6 inches of space for each plant; finally early in September plant out into their permanent quarters and when ground becomes frozen cover up with six inches of straw. Allow 18 inches of space for each plant, when in border.

As the quantity of seed available for this year is extremely limited—and being anxious to disseminate this novelty at once—I offer,

Seeds, per pkt. (about 100 seeds), \$1.00

Strong Fieldgrown Plants—(Ready in April),
To bloom this year.....\$1.00 each

Young Seedling Plants—(Ready in May),
For next year's blooms.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Learn how to grow Vegetables
right; read "Vegetable Lore"

100

Please Order All Flower
Seeds By Number Only

Two New Aquilegias

No. 6345. — **New Giant Lavender**—Enormously large flowers with long spurs having white or pale primrose sepals and deep lavender petals and spurs. Extremely beautiful. Pkt., 35c

No. 6349. — **Silver Queen**—Another long spurred flower of which the petals are white, tinged rosy sapphire. Really a new and most delightful color. Pkt., 35c

6452. Clemataquilla

An entirely new form of flower, being a cross between a large flowered clematis and the columbine (Aquilegia). In appearance it resembles the largest of Columbines, but having no spur. A splendid cut flower.

Pkt., 50c

6500. Delphinium Fuld's Surprise Mixture

Surely I would not dare to offer this as a novelty, if I was not sure that what I am offering is extremely unusual. The seed I have secured from an American hybridizer, whose reliability is unquestioned; but more than that, I selected the seeds personally from specimens which I consider so superior to anything I have ever seen that I can guarantee you a real "surprise" when your seedlings come to bloom. Pkt. (50 seeds), 50c

6505. Delphinium Belladonna (Mrs. Ormsbee's Strain)

It is with a certain amount of pride that I offer to my friends something of unusual merit. Mrs. Ormsbee, whose beautiful blue garden is the envy of every gardener, has kindly consented to furnish me with seeds of her renowned "Belladonna," which is of the most heavenly blue. But Mrs. Ormsbee will only furnish me seeds which are cropped this year, which will be in August, and so in consequence these seeds will be delivered in August only, when they should be immediately sown, as every seed will then germinate. Mrs. Ormsbee tells me that she discovered a secret in growing these plants, and this is her secret. When the young plants have two sets of leaves she lifts and transplants them, and at that time she trims the root with a shear so that they are all of equal length, and she says that after that she can almost see them grow. This strain was never known to have had a disease, and as she has only this one kind it is absolutely true.

Pkt., 50c

Remarkable New Hardy Lupins

Lupins are the show of the borders when they are in their prime. The artistic foliage, the stately pyramidal spikes and their lovely colors are a feast for the eye. Set the plants 18 in. apart and give them the best of soil.

No. 6775. — **Beauty**, primrose yellow, passing to soft mauve.

Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6776. — **Brightness**, rich mauve and white..... Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6777. — **Chamæleon**, blue and yellow, changing to blue and white.

Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6778. — **Cobalt Blue**, bright cobalt blue..... Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6779. — **Enchantress**, soft blue, upper petals rose... Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6780. — **Excelsior**, brilliant rich mauve..... Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

No. 6782. — **Summer Cloud**, soft rose, passing to deep rose.

Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

6820. Oenothera "Afterglow"

A beautiful new evening primrose. Plants grow to a height of 2 feet and are always aglow with clear yellow flowers which have a bright red calyx. The flowers remain expanded in brightest sunshine. Pkt., 25c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

6880. New Sunbeam Poppies

Here we have a new race of Poppies; first of all, they are hardy but unlike any other perennial Poppy. They flower uninterruptedly from May till October, and this in itself is the greatest virtue of this novelty.

They resemble somewhat a cross between the Iceland and Shirley Poppy, for in color they come nearer the "Iceland," but in length and strength of stem and size of flower, robust habit, they are even ahead of the Shirley Poppies.

This novelty comes to us from England, where it has been exhibited freely during the season of 1919, and an Award of Merit was bestowed upon it by the Royal Horticultural Society of London in July of that year.

If all the claims of the originator are true—and I have faith in him—this new poppy is going to be mighty popular in the future. Pkt., 35c

COMPLETE OFFER of OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS (Perennials and Biennials)

Achillea

Popular Name—Milfoil—Yarrow

This plant is of the easiest possible culture, and this is really its fault, for it grows so rapidly that it should be lifted each spring, divided and reset, for if this is not done it sends its root runners in all directions and you will find it coming up 50 to 100 feet away from its spot.

No. 6300.—The Pearl. The plants grow fully 2½ feet high and branch profusely, so that at least one foot of space must be given for each plant. These plants should be staked to look neat. Flowering season, August to September. Plants form dense clusters of slender stems with narrow foliage terminating into dense perfect little double flowers of purest white..... Pkt., 25c

Alyssum

Popular Name—Gold Dust—Rockmadwort

A splendid spring flower, appearing in May, bedecked in its mantle of gold; ideal to combine with Darwin Tulips; grows only 6 in. high.

No. 6310.—Saxatile Compactum, golden yellow, space 1 foot..... Pkt., 10c

Anchusa

Popular Name—Alkanet—Sea Bugloss

My own suggestion for a popular name—Blue Eyes

One of the loveliest of blue flowers, which should be by the scores in every garden.

To increase this plant, lift the roots in July and cut them to pieces—See "Flower Lore."

No. 6320.—Italica Dropmore Var. The gigantic, heavy, fleshy leaves, which cluster around a crown, are hairy on the reverse side and glossy deep green on the surface. From the center of the plant appears, about the middle of June, a robust flower-spike, which grows to a height of 4 feet, and which sends out its branches in all directions, giving the flowering part a pyramid form, very similar to a spruce. Each side shoot terminates in loose clusters of giant Forget-me-not like flowers of a deep gentian blue color. The plant reaches its zenith about the end of June and remains attractive through July. If the flower-spike is cut back as soon as the flowers fade several smaller spikes will appear in August, and will last all through fall. Space, 3 feet. The plant should be staked during the flowering season..... Pkt., 25c

Long Spurred Aquilegia Popular Name—Columbine

If you want to enjoy perfect Columbines at all times, it is essential that you grow a fresh lot from seed each year. However, it takes two full years to have a perfect flowering plant.

While they do beautifully in the sun, they are one of the very few plants that do exceedingly well in the shade. Allow one foot of space for each plant.

My offer consists of the long-spurred varieties exclusively.

No. 6325. — **New Scotch Long Spurred.** Originated in Scotland in a famous garden, where they are considered the peer of any. The seed I offer comes direct from this garden....Pkt., 50c

No. 6330. — **Fuld's Long Spurred Mixture.** This is an English strain which I can highly recommend.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6335. — **Coerulea Hybrids.** The well-known Rocky Mountain Columbine, but appearing in all beautiful shades.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6340. — **Chrysanthia.** Pure golden yellow.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6342. — **Coerulea.** The true Rocky Mountain Columbine, true blue and white.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6345. — **New Giant Lavender** (Novelty 1920). Flower large, with long spurs having white or pale primrose petals and deep to silvery lavender petals and spurs—beautiful.....Pkt., 35c

No. 6347. — **Nivea Grandiflora.** Pure white.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6348. — **New Rose and Scarlet Shades.** Very attractive.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6349. — **Silver Queen** (Novelty 1920). Flowers large and elegant, with long spurs, white tinged rosy sapphire.....Pkt., 35c

Arabis

Popular Name—Rockcress

The earliest of all perennials to bloom, glorying in its mantle of snowy white soon after snow disappears and the first warm spring days give an impetus for things to grow. Like a carpet it beds rockeries and borders edges, and here it is really at home. Where spring bulbs are naturalized the association of Arabis gives a charming effect. Tulip Cottage Maid is fine coming up through this. Its height is at the most 6 inches, but when in bloom the entire plant is covered and no foliage is visible. It should be used to cover the bare spots in borders, particularly between late flowering tall plants, as it likes shade in summer in order to increase. Space to be given is 9 inches. The flowering season extends often into May.

No. 6350. — **Alpina White**.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6360. Aster Sub-Coeruleus

Please do not mistake this for a Michaelmas Daisy, for it has no resemblance to it. From a tuft of narrow lance-like small fleshy leaves arise in June from 10 to 20 erect fleshy slender stems 12 to 15 inches high, of which each one is crowned with a most charming daisy flower of a most delightful shade of lavender blue and orange centre. For a cut-flower it has no equal, and as an effect in the foreground of a border it is a joy to behold. Every second year the plants should be lifted and divided. A clump will make 25 new plants.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6370. Auricula Choice Mixed

A type of primroses which is distinguished by its rich velvety colors and its bright eyes. The plants are not at their best until the second year. Mix seeds with sand before sowing.....Pkt., 25c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Bellis Perennis
Popular Name—English Daisy

In England this plant is an absolute perennial, but with us in America it is only biennial.

It is one of those pleasing spring flowers coming in bloom with the tulips, with which it can be artistically combined. The pink variety is just ideal to connect with the pink flowered Darwin Tulips.

Its Culture. Sow seeds during May or June—not later—and, when fairly well up, transplant to another bed, allowing at least 4 inches between each plant. If you have a cold frame, sow and transplant in one and winter them in the same spot with glass as protection; but if you rely on your garden only, protect the plants during the winter with straw and transfer the plants where wanted to bloom in the spring.

No. 6380. — — Giant White..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6385. — — Giant, vivid light pink..... Pkt., 25c

Please observe that the strain I offer bears gigantic flowers, the equal of small asters.

Canterbury Bells
Botanical Name—Campanula Media

The culture of all Biennials is exactly like that given for "Bellis" except that the time of sowing varies. For that reason I give the time of sowing only hereafter.

No. 6400. — — Single Purplish Blue..... Pkt., 10c
No. 6402. — — Single Pure White..... Pkt., 10c
No. 6404. — — Single Pink..... Pkt., 10c

Cup and Saucer
Botanical Name—Campanula Calycanthema

The difference between this flower and the foregoing is that the Bell Flowers have an additional large spreading saucer. The culture is identical to the foregoing.

No. 6405. — — Purplish Blue..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6406. — — White..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6407. — — Pink..... Pkt., 25c

Please observe that you can make Canterbury Bells flower continuously through the season by always plucking the individual blossoms directly beneath their calyx just as each one fades.

But should you be in the habit of pulling up the plants as they are through blooming in July, then surely provide for plants of the lovely blue Salvia Farinacea to take their places, for they will fill the same spaces with bloom from August till frost.

Campanula
Popular Name—Bellflower

No. 6410. — **Carpathica (Carpathian Harebell).** A splendid subject for the rock garden, growing in tufts, spreading about 6 inches in diameter. In June these tiny plants are literally covered with upright bells of a clear, rich blue, which appear uninterruptedly until frost..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6412. — — **Alba.** The same as the foregoing, except that the flowers are white..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6414. — **New Bluebell (Summer Charm)**..... Pkt., 50c
No. 6415. — **Persicifolia Grandiflora Coerulea (Peach Bells).** Stately border plants of unusual beauty; the slender flower-spikes grow 3 feet high, and are well dressed with bell flowers which face forward. Excellent for cutting. Flowers in June. Clear, deep blue. Space, 1 foot..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6417. — — **Alba.** Pure white..... Pkt., 25c

No. 6452. *Clemataquila* (Novelty 1919)

This remarkable novelty is also called "Spurless Columbine," but must not be mistaken for the old-fashioned Columbine with its thick set flowers. It originated as a cross between Clematis and Aquilegia. The flowers are large and only differ from the finest Columbines by not having any spurs. Mixed colors..... Pkt., 50c

Coreopsis

Botanical Name—*Calliopsis*

A very popular and most serviceable plant for the border. The much lamented foliage grows in symmetric clusters, 12 inches high, and from its centre appear graceful, thin, wiry flower-stems growing to a height of 2½ feet, which terminate in a large Daisy-like golden flower with a yellow center. The petals of the flower are lanced, which helps to enhance its beauty. These flower-spires appear in great profusion from June until late autumn uninterrupted, particularly so if the flowers are constantly cut. As a cut flower to last, this is undoubtedly the best of all perennials. Space to be given, 15 inches.

No. 6460. — *Lanceolata Grandiflora* Pkt., 10c

No. 6470. *Cerastium Tomentosum*

A splendid plant for the forefront of a border or for rockeries. It lies flat on the ground, showing neat, silvery-white leaves, and is covered in May with a carpet of pure white flowers..... Pkt., 10c

Delphinium

Popular Name—Hardy Larkspur

Larkspurs are invariably the leading favorites of those who love the hardy flowers, because they have virtues of unusual merit. Stateliness in appearance, boldness in power, massiveness in form and brilliancy in effect are a few of their recommendable features. Their greatest charm to me is the loveliness of their shades, a range unapproached by any other, namely, from the palest blue to the darkest indigo and violet. The newer forms, with immensely large flowers and bee-like centres, are remarkably striking. Delphiniums are, in their season (June) the most gorgeous species of the border, and, by intelligent arrangement and care, can be made to appear as a blaze in the garden. The stately spikes will grow from 4 to 6 feet tall, according to variety, and if cut back immediately after blooming, a second crop of smaller shoots appear in August, often lasting till frost time. These plants should never be allowed to remain longer than three years undisturbed, but each year separated and replanted. This should be done in the spring. Delphiniums love a rich soil and a sunny situation. A combination of blue Larkspur with the snowy-white Ascension Lily (*Lily Candidum*) is always stunning. Both flower at the same time.

Coal ashes, strewn over the plants in the fall, will prevent slugs from destroying these plants during winter and spring. Delphiniums can be used with splendid effect, not only in the hardy border, but as well in formal or Italian gardens, or as specimen plants for a bold decoration near entrances of buildings, or in close proximity to gates. The tall-growing varieties should be given a space of nearly 2 feet; for the Chinese varieties 1 foot of space is sufficient.

Larkspur cannot only be easily grown from seed, but form one of the interesting features in connection with growing perennials from seed. Belonging, as they do, to an unusually large family of ancestors, the result of growing plants from seeds is always accompanied by chances of getting something different from what is expected. This may be in the form of pleasant surprises or unpleasant disappointments. At any rate, we all love to live in hope. Each of the following varieties, except *Delphinium Chinensis*, does not attain its perfection until two years from sowing, although it

Maurice Fuld

✓ West 45th St., New York

flowers the year previous; *Delphinium Chinensis*, though, flowers even the year of sowing. Larkspur seed must be absolutely be fresh in order to germinate. I pay particular attention to this fact and supply the freshest possible seed.

Diseases. The great trouble with these plants usually encountered is the "Blight." In the September, 1916, issue of "Flower Lore" I have disclosed an absolute remedy for this trouble.

No. 6500. — **Fuld's Surprise Mixture.** Nothing better can be offered in the way of wonderful varieties than this mixture contains. The seeds come direct from a renowned hybrider.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6505. — **Selected Belladonna (Mrs. Ormsbee's Strain).** It is with a certain amount of pride that I offer to my friends something of unusual merit. Mrs. Ormsbee, whose beautiful blue garden is the envy of every gardener, has kindly consented to furnish me with seeds of her renowned "Belladonna," which is of the most heavenly blue. But Mrs. Ormsbee will only furnish me seeds which are cropped this year, which will be in August, and so in consequence these seeds will be delivered in August only, when they should be immediately sown, as every seed will then germinate. Mrs. Ormsbee tells me that she discovered a secret in growing these plants, and this is her secret: When the young plants have two sets of leaves she lifts and transplants them, and at that time she trims the root with a shear so that they are all of equal length, and she says that after that she can almost see them grow. This strain was never known to have had a disease, and as she has only this one kind it is absolutely true.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6510. — **Belladonna (Regular good strain).** Silvery-blue flowers. Pkt., 25c

No. 6515. — **Bellamosa.** The shape and size and habit of the foregoing except the color—a clear dark bluePkt., 35c

No. 6520. — **Formosum.** Dark blue.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6530. — **Chinense Butterfly.** Plants grow bushy, have fine cosmos-like foliage and bear a profusion of single cornflower-blue flowers in loose sprays. This particular variety is the finest of all.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6532. — — **Blue.**Pkt., 15c

No. 6533. — — **White.**Pkt., 15c

Digitalis Popular Name—Foxglove

Although a biennial, it can be made perfectly hardy by cutting the flower-spikes before they have finished blooming. The result is that a number of young plants form around the old crown, and the following year a number of spikes will appear where formerly there was but one. Foxgloves require protection of leaves during the winter. Masses of Foxgloves edged with an attractively colored Sweet William make the most effective groups. Well-grown plants should attain a height of 5 feet, while the foliage spreads to a circle of 2 feet. The clumps of hairy, fleshy leaves are very attractive, even when the plant is not in bloom. Seeds are best sown in the open, neither thinned out nor transplanted until the following spring. For winter protection cover with straw.

No. 6550. — **Purplish Blue.**Pkt., 15c

No. 6552. — **White.**Pkt., 15c

No. 6554. — **Delightful Pale Pink.**Pkt., 15c

No. 6555. — **Pale Yellow (dwarf growing).**Pkt., 15c

No. 6560. — **All colors blended.**Pkt., 15c

No. 6575. *Eryngium Oliverinaum Superbum* (Novelty 1919)
A grand border plant, with ornamental foliage and handsome, glistening, deep-blue stems and flower heads; 3 feet.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6585. *Eupatorium Ageratioides*
A tall, bushy plant attaining a height of 5 feet, with foliage and flowers like an *Ageratum*, but color is pure white. Flowers in August. Does well in shade.....Pkt., 15c

Gaillardia

Popular Name—Blanket Flower

No. 6590. — *Lady Rolleston*. Showy plants for beds and borders, being covered with flowers from June until October, a feature quite rare with perennials. From a loose cluster of finely lacerated foliage arise numerous straight, wiry flower-stems which terminate into one large daisy-like flower of pale gold. Height of plant about 2 feet; space, 1 foot. The old flower-stem should be removed as soon as the flowers fade, to ensure a continuity of bloom and strong, healthy plant.

Pkt., 25c

No. 6592. — Finest Mixed. All colors.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6600. *Gentiana Asclepiadea*

The Willow Gentian, a very handsome plant, producing long, leafy stems well furnished late in summer with attractive purple-blue flowers all up the stem; 2 feet.....Pkt., 25c

Gypsophila

Popular Name—Baby's Breath

One of the most useful of all perennials. A fairly strong stem arising from the root, branches freely and produces a perfect bush 3 feet high and 2 feet through.

The side-shoots are extremely fine and wiry, and the foliage which accompanies the plant to half its height is like a perfect blade of grass 2 to 3 inches long.

The entire head of the plant, to a depth of 12 inches from the flowering part, is like a sea of bloom, composed of dainty, minute blossoms of white. The effect even close-by is a perfect cloud of grayish white, misty and elegant in the extreme. When cut it forms splendid material to combine with Sweet Peas or other flowers, whose own foliage is not suitable for cutting.

In the border it relieves the concrete aspect of plants and pleases the eye. The plants are smothered with flowers during July and August. Allow at least 18 inches of space for each plant. The dead flower-heads should not be cut back until late in the fall; cutting earlier is apt to kill the plant.

No. 6625. — *Paniculata*. Single white blossoms.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6627. — — *Fl. Pl. (New)*. The same as above, with double flowers, exceedingly handsome and fine for cutting.....Pkt., 35c
Please note only about 30 per cent of the seedlings are double.

6650. *Heuchera Sanguinea Splendens*

Popular Name—Cora Bell

A dwarf-growing plant 16 in. high, with glossy, crimped leaves, showing up the end of June an abundance of graceful, elegant sprays of deep coral pink flowers. Fine for cutting or effect.....Pkt., 25c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's Superb Double Hollyhocks

July would indeed be a dreary month in the garden were it not for the unusual gaiety of the Hollyhocks, but in order to have beautiful shades of colors and fine healthy specimens of plants, we must re-sow them each year, and please do not use your own saved seeds, for they will only be poorer than what you have had.

Please observe that even though I offer seeds of double Hollyhocks, every package will produce some plants which are single, and only a certain percentage of the plants raised from seed are true to color.

To prevent rust, sterilize your bed with a 5 per cent solution of Formaldehyde and spray the plants every two weeks with the same material.

No. 6675. — Newport Pink, an exquisite shade of true pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6680. — Salmon Pink	Pkt., 20c
No. 6685. — Light Yellow.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6695. — Pure White.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6696. — Apple Blossom Pink.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6697. — Bright Rose.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6698. — Buff.....	Pkt., 20c

Fuld's Single Hollyhocks

Many gardeners prefer the single Hollyhocks, and it gives me pleasure to offer now for the first time seeds of single form.

No. 6700. — Pure White.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6705. — Pink.....	Pkt., 20c

Iberis

Popular Name—Hardy Candytuft

Dwarf plants of upright growth and evergreen foliage, growing in tufts along a fleshy stem. Every stem, 12 inches tall, is crowned with a dense flat head of flowers early in the spring. The flowers are almost exactly like the annual Candytuft. After the flowers disappear a seed-pod of the same form as the flower, in a vivid green color, takes its place. Space, 9 inches. No. 6715. — Sempervirens. White flowers and evergreen leaves...Pkt., 15c

Linum

Popular Name—Flax

A graceful loose, airy plant, growing 12 inches high, and which is splendid when planted with Delphiniums, as it flowers in June at exactly the same time.

No. 6750. — Blue.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 6755. — White.....	Pkt., 10c

Remarkable New Hardy Lupins

Lupins are the show of the borders when they are in their prime. The artistic foliage, the stately pyramidal spikes and their lovely colors are a feast for the eye. Set the plants 18 in. apart and give them the best of soil.

No. 6775. — Beauty, primrose yellow, passing to soft mauve.	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6776. — Brightness, rich mauve and white.....	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6777. — Chamaeleon, blue and yellow, changing to blue and white.	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6778. — Cobalt Blue, bright cobalt blue.....	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6779. — Enchantress, soft blue, upper petals rose....	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6780. — Evcelsior, brilliant rich mauve.....	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c
No. 6782. — Summer Cloud, soft rose, passing to deep rose.	Pkt. (10 seed), 25c

6785. *Meconopsis Sinneruata*
(The Blue Poppy)

Plants grow 12 inches high and produce any quantity of lavender blue poppies during June and July. Easy to grow..... Pkt., 25c

Myosotis
Popular Name—Forget-Me-Not

There are two distinct strains of Forget-Me-Nots: (1) Which is biennial and which must be sown each year; and (2) Which is perennial and lasts for a number of years.

Biennial Sorts

No. 6790. — *Victoria*. Compact, dense plants of the brightest blue. Pkt., 15c
No. 6792. — *Rubusta Grandiflora*. A very robust plant with large masses of flowers. Fine for cutting..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6794. — *Sylvatica Blue King*. This is known as the Wood Forget-Me-Not and should be sown freely along woodland walks, and especially in semi-damp situations..... Pkt., 25c

Perennial Sorts

These differ from the biennial kinds in that they are permanent, and for this reason alone they are to be preferred.
No. 6800. — *Dissitflora*. A robust growing plant with large sprays of flowers..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6820. — *Oenothera "Afterglow."* For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 101. Pkt., 25c

Oenothera Youngi
Popular Name—Evening Primrose

A very valuable plant, as it succeeds almost in solid shade, and then flowers all summer long. Once established, it increases a hundredfold in a year. The loosely formed bushy plant grows to a height of 15 inches, and from June on is covered with bright golden buttercup-like flowers.
No. 6825. — Pkt., 25c

Papaver Nudicaule
Popular Name—Iceland Poppies

Splendid little blooms, which in the very early spring brighten the landscape with their delightful delicate blooms. Ideal for the rock gardens or on the edges of borders. From a tuft of light green fern-like foliage arise in profusion slender, leafless stems, 1 foot in height, each graced with a charming cup-shaped flower. Space, 9 inches.

No. 6875. — White..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6876. — Bright Yellow..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6877. — All shades blended..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6880. — *Poppy Sunbeam*. For full description see Novelty Offer, Page 102. Pkt., 35c

Papaver Orientale
Popular Name—Oriental Poppy

The common brick red Oriental Poppy is impossible in any artistic garden, but the varieties offered here are exceedingly handsome. A fair warning—not all seeds will produce plants true to description.

No. 6890. — *Mrs. Perry*. Apricot Pink..... Pkt., 35c
No. 6892. — *Mary Studholme*. Salmon..... Pkt., 35c
No. 6895. — *Perry's White*. Pure White..... Pkt., 50c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Platycodon

Other Botanical Names—*Wahlenbergia, Campanula Grandiflora*

Popular Names—Balloonflower, Japanese Bellflower

A very hardy plant, succeeding in all kinds of soil and location. The tuberous roots produce a cluster of handsome foliage, from which arise several slender flower-shoots, which, when unsupported, have the habit of bending to the ground and rising again, so that to be neat in appearance the plants should have a slight support. From the upper part of these slender stems appear the interestingly formed flowers in July, and from that time on they grace the plant uninterruptedly for nearly eight weeks. The buds, just previous to opening, have all the appearance of an inflated balloon, while, when open, they are of a cup-shape and start formation. Space, 1 foot.

No. 6900. — *Grandiflora Alba*. White..... Pkt., 15c
No. 6905. — *Grandiflora Coerulea*. Blue..... Pkt., 15c

Pyrethrum

Popular Name—Colored Daisy

From a dense tuft (18 inches in diameter) of fern-like foliage arises in June a great quantity of round pencil-like flower-stems, 2 feet high, which bear a very large Daisy-like flower, in such shades as delicate pink, bright pink, flesh pink, pure white and crimson. One of the showy perennials in June and excellent for cutting. Space, 18 inches.

No. 6950. — Single. All colors..... Pkt., 25c
No. 6955. — Double. All colors, seeds very rare..... Pkt., 50c

Polemonium

Popular Name—Jacob's Ladder

Dwarf plants well furnished with loped foliage from whose centre rise numerous fleshy flower-spikes 18 inches tall, dressed with flowers similar to sage. Flowering season, June to August.

No. 6960. — *Coeruleum* (Greek Valerian). Numerous spikes of beautiful sky blue flowers with golden anthers; elegant bushy habit. Pkt., 15c
No. 6965. — *Album*. White flowers..... Pkt., 15c

Blue Hardy Salvias

The Glory of the Garden in Summer or Fall

Why tolerate the shrieking Red Salvias when we can have them in the loveliest shades of blue?

5010. *Salvia Farinacea*

Blooms from July until frost. You can plant it anywhere, for it grows from 2 to 3 ft., and only occupies about 8 to 10 in. space of width. Its color is the most lovely pale cloudy blue, the very sky on an early summer's morning. Pkt., 25c

PLEASE NOTE: Splendid Potgrown Plants of *Salvia Farinacea* Deliv- erable in May, June and July. Dozen, \$3.50. Per 100, \$25.00.

No. 7030. — *Salva Uliginosa*, 4 to 5 ft. tall, light blue, August and Sep- tember..... Pkt., 35c

Shasta Daisy

Absolutely hardy and of easiest possible culture, but requires the following treatment in order to obtain the best results. Soon after the plant has made its growth of foliage in the springtime it begins to throw up the flowering shoots. These must be removed up to August 15th, for if allowed to develop as they first appear, the plant will flower itself to death and disappear. If treated as we suggest it will produce an enormous leaf growth and up to fifty gigantic flowers at one time, lasting from early September until the snow flies. The flower-stems will grow 15 inches high and produce monstrous with Daisies, which are not only exceedingly attractive in the garden, but form also one of the finest cutting materials.

No. 7050. — Alaska, giant flowers of pure white..... Pkt., 25c

Stokesia

Popular Names—Cornflower Aster, Stokes Aster

A beautiful native plant, grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from June till October its handsome Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. Space, 1 foot.

No. 7060. — Cyanea. Bright blue..... Pkt., 15c

Sweet William

Botanical Name—*Dianthus Barbatus*

These are truly "biennials," and yet you say: "Why, I have sowed them but once and have enjoyed them for years." This is quite true, but still they are not perennials. What you have enjoyed were not the same old plants, for Sweet Williams sow their own seeds freely, and so you have had fresh plants grown by themselves.

But there is one thing you have not noticed; namely, the quality of each bloom has decidedly deteriorated, and so it behooves you to start with fresh seeds.

Sow the seeds from May until August in a bed in the open garden, thin them out and do not disturb them further until the spring following, when you may plant them where you want them to bloom. During the winter protect them with straw. Sweet Williams have been vastly improved both in size and form of flower, and I have pleasure in introducing now two very fine examples of improved sorts:

No. 7075. — Double Giant Mixed..... Pkt., 20c

No. 7080. — — Newport Pink, salmon pink..... Pkt., 25c

No. 7085. — — Crimson King, dark crimson..... Pkt., 20c

Thalictrum

Popular Name—Meadow Rue

The large cluster of foliage resembles that of a maidenhair fern in enlarged form, and from its centre rise several stout, smooth flower-spikes, 4 to 5 feet high, which branch toward the top, and produce an open large head of ageratum-like flowers. When fully open these heads are a magnificent spectacle and are splendid for cutting. The flowers appear in June and July. Space, 18 inches.

No. 7100. — *Aquilegiafolium*, purple flowers..... Pkt., 20c

No. 7105. — *Dipterocarpum* (new), distinct, mauve flowers; a charming novelty..... Pkt., 50c

No. 7115. Thermopsis Caroliniana

A plant resembling somewhat the Lupin as to bloom, but growing 4 to 5 ft. tall; rather bushing, flowering profusely, with tall spikes of sulphur yellow, in June and July..... Pkt., 25c

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Valerian

Popular Name—Garden Heliotrope

Tall, stately plants attaining a height of 4 feet. The umbel shaped flowers are carried on erect but slender stems and appear in June, just as the Delphiniums are in their prime. Combined with these they are just lovely.

No. 7150. — White.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 7152. — Red.....	Pkt., 15c

Verbascum (Mullein)

When I was told that the hybridizers had changed this common weed into a lovely garden flower I was amazed, and I decided to try it out. You cannot imagine how surprised I was to see them in bloom last summer. I predict a grand future for them. Nothing more stately can we find in the garden or rockery.

No. 7180. — Ellen Willmott, a grand border plant, forming great rosettes of woolly green foliage from which rise bold spikes of very large white flowers 5 to 6 feet high.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 7185. — Mixed Sorts, all colors.....	Pkt., 50c

Veronica (Speedwell)

A splendid class of plants, which gives us some of our most useful material for the hardy border, and, as it is rich in shades of blue, it supplies us with a rare color. All Veronicas succeed in every possible location, are perfectly hardy and readily increase. Space, 1 foot.

No. 7205. — Alba. Same as preceding, having white flowers.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7210. — Incana. Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue in July and August.....	Pkt., 25c

Viola Cornuta

Popular Name—Tufted Pansies

This is the only flower among all the perennials of which you can truthfully say: "It is always in bloom." No border today can be thought of unless some of these are embodied in it. Of course they love the outer edge; at the same time they prefer semi-shade, but I have also seen them doing splendidly right in the open sun. Shear the tops at least twice a season, say in July and September, so to keep seed pods off.

No. 7225. — — White.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7230. — — Light Violet	Pkt., 25c

Scotch Violas

(The True Hardy Pansy)

While they are not so large as some of our usual pansies, they are far more effective for the border, because they flower much freer and longer. They are perfectly hardy and can easily be increased through layers.

No. 7235. — Blue King, dark blue.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7240. — J. B. Riding, mauve.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7245. — Kitty Bell, light lavender.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7250. — Lord Elcho, golden yellow, dark rays.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7255. — White Queen, pure white.....	Pkt., 25c

Viola Gracilis

The loveliest of all hardy pansies. The flowers are very small and are borne by the hundreds on a single plant.

No. 7260. — Purple Robe, deep purple, early and continuous bloomer, even in midsummer.....	Pkt., 35c
--	-----------

FULD'S TRUE LAWN SEED

"Lying in the sunshine among the Buttercups and the Dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes and are obliterated.

"Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea.

"It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations.

"Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfares and the field, it abides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the Lily or the Rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

—From a speech by the late Senator Ingalls.

The spring is the ideal time to repair our lawns; even if they appear good, new sowings should be made every spring.

New lawns, while they can be made in spring, are better made in the fall, for then the weed-seeds which are naturally in the soil do not germinate in the fall, and so our new lawn is absolutely weedless.

While the grass seed I furnish is absolutely clear of weeds, it is impossible to expect even my seeds to produce grass only; weed-seeds which are in the soil are stronger and germinate first, and no human agency can prevent them from growing.

In offering grass seeds I make an absolute departure from the usual offers by not listing lawn grass mixtures, but telling you what your lawn should consist of, and here again only such grasses which will produce the finest texture.

When you buy lawn grass mixtures, you buy a cat in a bag; that is why you can purchase it at a dozen different prices. In fact, there is no other article in the whole list of seeds where qualities vary as much as in grasses. To exemplify this, I want to mention one of the commonest lawn grasses, "Red Top." We seedsmen can buy this from the growers in at least eight grades, varying from 20 to 55 cents a pound, and, of course, you will ask: What creates this difference in price? Let me explain. When the seed is threshed it is in the hull and mixed with chaff; such seed is cheapest but costly to the consumer, for he gets the least for his money. Threshed seed is also mixed with chaff, and the cleaner the seed, the heavier it is by measure; in consequence we can secure this grass in weights from 10 to 25 lbs. per bushel. Then again comes into consideration the germinative quality, although fresh seeds may be very poor in growing quality, and this again rules the price.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

In a mixture there is no possible way for you to discover what grade of grass you have bought, nor will seedsmen tell you what the mixture contains, for that is their holy secret.

Now I have always been frank with my patrons, and I intend to remain so, and I shall never entertain secrets; but you can ask me any question and you will get a truthful answer.

I have made lawn grasses my life study, trying them out in different climes, and I have come to the conclusion that in order to produce lawns of velvety texture of an enduring greenness, we require but four grasses, namely:

Fancy Red Top, Fancy Kentucky Blue, Fancy Red Fescue, Fancy Creeping Bent.

These grasses are all hardy, extremely fine and wiry, have deep roots and will even, in driest weather, remain green. In spring, though, they are at their best and shine forth in the richest of bluish green.

How shall these grasses be combined? In equal quantities of each.

How much is required for a certain space?

I know my patrons want the best, and so I must say that when the best qualities—such as I shall offer—are used, it requires: 100 lbs. for one acre. 1 lb. enough for 20x25, or 500 square feet.

NOW, WHAT IS ESSENTIAL TO MAKE A GOOD LAWN?

First: A full foot depth of good loam. As a rule gardeners do not realize that it is a waste of money to buy expensive grass seeds unless we first build the proper foundation for it. Manure is not good for plowing in a lawn, for it encourages weeds; but instead we ought to embody leaf mould or humus, and such fertilizers as "Bone Meal" in fine form at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre. The grading must be carefully done so that there are no dents in which rain or snow can pool, for grass cannot live there. Before sowing the seed, the lawn must be rolled once. Sow the seed on a day when there is no wind, and always mix the seed with four times the quantity of "Pulverized Sheep Manure" and eight times the quantity of dry soil, so that when you sow it it sticks to the ground and does not blow in patches. Hold your hand low near the ground and after sowing roll twice over and then water carefully, and your work is done.

My offer is:

Fancy Red Top ,finest quality).....	per lb., 45c
Fancy Kentucky Blue (finest quality).....	per lb., 60c
Fancy Red Fescue (finest quality), very scarce.....	per lb., 75c
Fancy Creeping Bent (finest quality).....	per lb., \$1.00

WHITE CLOVER

As a general rule it is not necessary to add white clover to grasses, for most soils will naturally produce it, without sowing it, but if you are fond of it, then sow it separately and do not mix it with the other grasses, as it is much heavier and does not mix well.

Never sow more than 6 lbs. per acre, as this is ample.....per lb., \$1.00

When grass seed is shipped in large quantities it is packed in cloth bags, and for these a charge will be made, but the customer has the privilege to return them (charges prepaid) and then the charge will be cancelled.

If wanted by Parcel Post, add the necessary postage.

LAWN FERTILIZERS

Bone Meal.....	100 lbs., \$5.50
Pulverized Sheep Manure:	

Per 4 lbs., 40c; per 10 lbs., 75c; per 25 lbs., \$1.25
Per 50 lbs., \$2.25; per 100 lbs., \$3.50; per ton, \$65.00

Wood Ashes.....	Per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per ton, \$40.00
Humus.....	Per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$30.00

FULD'S
Summer Flowering Bulbs

The bulbs here listed are all such, which are planted in the spring
to flower the same year.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

My Favorite Gladiolii

The evolution of the gladiolus is the most remarkable in the history of any flower within the last ten years, and its evolution is still in progress, but as far as the garden public is concerned this evolution to many is unknown, simply because you have never seen the real up-to-date gladioli in its dress of silks and satin and its face of exquisite beauty.

The favorite of yesterday must be discarded, and once you grow the newer ones you will not even regret to part with some of your old friends, for newer ones, more delightful ones have taken their place.

My list contains only those which I would grow in my own garden; many of the varieties offered in other seedbooks are what are commonly termed "commercial sorts," and these should have no room in our home garden. Others again have become obsolete for their poor colors or small flowers. You can safely order every variety listed in this book and feel confident you will like it.

The collection of sorts I offer has no peer in America, and some are offered here exclusively.

The bulbs are all of the largest possible size, and I guarantee absolute success with my bulbs.

Bulbs will be shipped any time from January until June, but planting should take place from April till June; plant in succession—some every week, so to have succession of bloom.

Culture: Gladiolii are grown either for cutting or garden effect. For cutting purposes they are grown in solid rows 12 inches apart and 6 inches apart in the row. They love a rich soil, and Bone Meal and Wood Ashes should be placed deep in the furrow before placing the bulbs. Cover all fertilizer with soil, for no bulb must come in contact with the fertilizer. Place the bulbs 6 inches deep and then the stalks require no support. Feed occasionally from the top with Pulverized Sheep Manure, after the plants are a foot high, and when the flower stalks appear feed every three days with liquid Cow or Sheep Manure. When cutting flowers always leave a set of leaves with the remaining stem, for this is essential to cure the new bulb. All Gladiolus bulbs must be lifted in October or November and stored in a dry, cool cellar for the winter. When grown for effect in the garden, plant between perennials or annuals which have foliage at their base, as for instance: Iris, Paeonies, Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, Snapdragons, Asters, Zinnias. Here allow a foot of space between the bulbs, but plant also 6 inches deep. They may also be planted in clumps of 6 or 12 in front of shrubbing or through Azaleas or low growing shrubs.

Superb New Large Flowered Gladiolii

There are a few sorts that I am particularly fond of, and, more than that, I consider them the cream of my entire collection. I place them ahead of the complete offer, so you can choose more indiscriminately.

Marechal Foch. In honor of our hero we have named what we consider the most wonderful new gladiolus ever produced. It is of "Kundred" origin, but was purchased with the privilege to name. Plant, stalk, leaf and flower impresses one at once with a robustness of health, gigantic in size and massive in texture. The flower stalks grow nearly 4 feet high, showing at one time 6 gigantic blooms open, of which each petal is exquisitely ruffled. The unfolding bud is very similar to the rose Mrs. Aaron-Ward. The color, a most delightful warm salmon pink. We are proud that we could honor our hero with naming such a beautiful flower, but we are also proud that we could name our flower with such an illustrious name. Stock is yet very limited, but in order so everyone may enjoy this great novelty, we have priced it most reasonably. Please note that another variety with the same name is introduced this year in Holland, but it is so far inferior to our own that no comparison can be given..... Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Maurice Fuld. Next to the novelty described just previous, I present to the public another remarkable novelty, the most graceful, the most pleasing and yet the largest bloom of any gladiolus in existence. The stalk is slender and rather graceful. Six flowers are open at one time, the individual blooms are extraordinarily large, measuring fully six inches across and more, and are borne singly so they can show off their grandeur in form and beauty in perfection. The color is a most delightful true pink with a faint breath of salmon. It is the best and largest pink gladioli in existence, and if you see it, you will agree to this statement; for an exhibition it has no superior. Not for sale this year.

Coronna, New 1920. The most uniquely colored gladiolus I know of. I predict its great popularity, for I know what my patrons like, and I am always glad when I discover something new, which they will like. I have seen many thousands of varieties of gladiolii in my day, but never have I seen one more striking, more effective, more artistic, or more refined than this new one.

Picture in your mind a tall, graceful spike 4 feet high, showing toward the centre three open flowers 6 to 7 inches across by actual measurement. Each flower in space by itself—not crowded—of a true butterfly form, the upper petals being far outstretched, while the lower ones curve downward. The color, a delightful shade of soft garnet—do you know "garnet?" Let me explain it: It is a brownish red—so soft, so pleasing that you can forget the cruel word "red." In order to set off still further this unique color and to emphasize the butterfly effect, the lower petals are each marked with a gigantic blotch of black crimson, edged white. The whole, a most striking effect.

While only three of the huge flowers are open at one time, the stalk carries sixteen of these flowers.

To make this variety instantly popular, I offer it at these low figures..... Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Peach Rose. Another uniquely colored flower. The stalk is very robust and stout, and 16 buds are carried, of which 6 to 8 are open at one time. The color—vivid rose pink, illuminated by deep crimson blotch on two lower petals. A very showy and bright colored flower; one which will remind you instantly of "Mrs. Frank Pendleton," with its orchid-markings..... Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Scarlano. A most distinct new sort. The gigantic flower-spike carries 14 giant frilled flowers which are all open at one time, and with their brilliant orange scarlet flowers make the most stunning effect either in the garden or cut in a vase.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

L'Immaculee. A very erect spike lined with flowers—paired along the stem spreading wide open to make the stalk look very broad. Color of purest white; 25 flowers on a spike.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.40; per 100, \$15.00

Jessie Palmer. Twelve extra large, wide-open flowers line a graceful slender stem. The flowers resemble Amaryllis in form. The color, glistening ivory white with a rich bright crimson blotch in throat. As you look at the spike you would call it of purest white, for the blotch, if seen at all, makes the white only more intense and chaste.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$16.00

Grandeur. A real beautiful ruffled gladiolus. The spike is very tall and massive, showing altogether 18 buds, of which 5 to 7 are usually open at one time. The color, a rich rose pink, inflamed with orange—a most charming and delightful color. The flowers are wide open, showy and effective.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$22.50

Loveliness. A superb and valuable gladiolus for the garden. Its habit is simply non plus ultra. The stout, erect stem grows to a height of 4 to 5 ft., being lined with a double row of magnificent flowers. Its great virtue lies in the fact that when the last flowers open the first is still perfect, and thus we can admire a stalk with 20 or 30 flowers at one time. It is spectacularly effective, both in the garden or when cut. From a pale yellow bud the open flower adopts a beautiful plush pink, waxy in appearance and delightful to behold. Grow it in masses against a background of evergreens, or let it rise through a border of blue Ageratum or through yellow Snapdragons; it is always grand.

Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. The richest orchid cannot boast of a more delightful coloring. The wide open flowers are of a most vivid blush pink, a blush which extends even to the back of the petal on a ground of waxy white. The throat is illuminated with a brilliant scarlet blotch. I know I can describe fairly vivid, but I must admit that notwithstanding I am not doing this flower justice. Grow it this year and you will never again be without it.....Each, 20c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$16.00

Prince of Wales. A new sort of a charming color. It seems that the originator knew something of the prince, for, like him, the flower has the sweetest of smiles on his face at all times. The flowers appear fully 10 days ahead of the usual varieties. The stem is tall, but slender and graceful; the flowers are truly gigantic, of a most delightful vivid cream pink, further enhanced by a pale yellow blotch in throat, which in turn again is marked by an orange scarlet blotch at base. Fourteen flowers are carried on a spike.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Yellow Hammer. Really the best pure yellow gladiolus; a straight, tall stem lined with 12 quite large flowers of a pale canary yellow, with absolutely no markings of any other color. I consider this by far the best yellow gladiolus for effect in the garden.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Red Emperor. A giant in size, producing blooms 5 inches and more across on a graceful slender spike; six or eight of these monstrous flowers open at one time. Its color, a glaring rich deep crimson with a velvety sheen.....Each, 50c; per dozen, \$5.00

Liebesfeuer. The finest red gladiolus for effect. The color is a vivid deep scarlet with a velvety sheen. In habit it is equal to "Loveliness," showing 20 or more flowers open at one time. For a brilliant effect in the garden it cannot be excelled. Plant in a bed of "Achillea The Pearl" or the Phlox "Tapis Blanc" and you make your garden stunning.

Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

Pink Perfection. A tall grower, with grand spikes of very large flowers of true rose pink.....Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00; per 100, \$12.50

Panama. A massive spike of large flowers of a rich rose pink, like the rose "Mrs. John Lang".....Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

Europa. The best and purest white; long spikes with flowers as clear as the driven snow.....Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00

Niagara. Stately tall spike with wide open flowers on a pure straw yellow; most effective in the garden or vases. Plant with Phlox "Le Mahdi" and you will feast your eyes on it.

Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00

Elkhart. A stunning new color originated by Kundred; nothing like it has ever been seen in gladiolii; a rich clear deep cerise. The tall spikes show from 10 to 12 flowers open at once. Grow near your Buddleya to make the picture complete.....Per dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

Schwaben. A heavy massive spike with enormous flowers of pale sulphur yellow, enhanced by a deep red blotch on the lower petal.

Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

White Giant. A gigantic massive spike with broad foliage and enormously large flowers, of which 16 are carried on a spike. The color, glistening white with narrow pencil stripes of purple on the three lower petals. The edges are gracefully ruffled; the purple stripes are only visible when you peep into the flower. As an effect in the garden, they are of snowy white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Oradell. In effect this variety resembles "Marechal Foch," but its color is just somewhat deeper and thereby more sombre, and the flowers appear two weeks earlier; otherwise it is a beautiful bloom and equally well desirable

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

1910 Rose. A tall, stately spike, showing 18 flower buds on a stem, with 6 to 8 open at one time; of a lovely clear true rose pink.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Lily White. A very distinct variety in white. The foliage is extremely light green, with the actual flower stem being yellow; this is the true character of the sort, and not a disease as you might suspect. The great beauty of this flower is the fact that all—fourteen—flowers are open at the same time; the buds are pale yellow, the flower pale yellow in heart, shading to pure white at open petals. The blooms are paired along the stems.....Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

Snowboy. Absolutely clear ivory white; very robust grower with a most refined flower; good substance to the petals and flowers, somewhat lily-shaped; 18 flowers to a stem....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

Gaiety. While I was never strong for freaky colors, such as variegation and striped or mottled effects, I consider "Gaiety" in a class by itself. As the name suggests, it is the gayest of all glads, and I am sure you will agree with me on this statement if you see it. The graceful slender tall stems show 14 enormous wide-open flowers. The coloring is unique. The ground color is deep rose, splashed with crimson, and a large, white blotch on each of the two lower petals, forming a perfect pansy-face.

Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

A further (more complete) offer of all desirable large-flowered Gladiolii is published on pages 122-123.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Fuld's Surprise Mixture of Superb Gladiolii

Personally I do not believe in mixtures, but some people do. As one lady claims: "I am never happier in my garden than when all colors are thoroughly blended, and gaiety reigns supreme." The mixture I offer here is quite different from any other, because it is not mixed from sorts I wish to discard, but rather sorts of which I have too few to offer. If you want to be introduced to novelties here is your opportunity. You will not recognize one you have had in your garden before.

Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$4.00

Gladiolus Primulinus Hybrids

The Everblooming Gladiolus

You must know the species called "Primulinus" before you can fully appreciate what Mr. Kundred has produced in the offer, which here follows:

You will find offered by other seedsmen "Primulinus Hybrids." Let us state from the very outset that you cannot compare them with what is offered under the above title. Any of the varieties offered below has no resemblance with what is offered under the former title, either in form or size, and we can state with absolute truthfulness that in the whole world Mr. Kundred's new introductions will, for a long time to come, rank as the greatest achievement in Gladiolus culture.

Mr. Kundrd has used as the parents for this new class the finest of his large flowered varieties, with the true species of Primulinus. The results are large flowers open in form, growing on the graceful spike of "Primulinus" and showing each individual bloom on the spike to perfection.

All those delicate shades which we find in the others are reproduced here; perhaps more fascinating and charming, and if you wish to become acquainted with the latest in Gladiolii try some of the following:

Fuld's Blending of all Shades..... Dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00

NAMED SORTS

This is the only offer of Kundred's own creations, for Mr. Kundred has sold his entire stock, and none will be offered for sale by the new purchaser this year.

It is with pride, therefore, that I present to the American flower lover an offer of unusual merit, linked with descriptions which even Mr. Kundred did not furnish previously. All I ask you is to believe in my prophecy—that the new type as offered here will be the gladiolus of the future.

The advantage of this new type is:

First—A graceful, slender, waving stem, thereby eliminating the most objectionable feature of a gladiolus—stiffness.

Second—The flowers are not crowded, but appear loosely on the stem.

Third—The form of the flower is more like a beautiful orchid.

Fourth—One bulb produces from three to five individual flower stems, so that the actual cost of these bulbs is much less than the large flowered kind, as far as value goes.

Fifth—The flower spikes come in succession, not together, so that a single planting creates a flower spell lasting for four weeks.

Sixth—In the fall, when you lift the bulbs, you will find three large bulbs in the place of one, so that your stock increases instead of decreases.

Seventh—The plants grow more bushy on account of the extra growth, and support themselves; consequently, require no staking; and

Eighth—They are ideal for cutting material and can be used even for table-decoration.

Alice Tiplady. I consider this one of the best in this class. The stalk is fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, lined with 12 enormous flowers, of a deep saffron orange flame; either in the garden or as cut, it is extremely decorative.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$24.00

Sweet Orra. A beautiful flower of pale primrose yellow. Twelve flowers are borne on a graceful spike, all flowers open at one time. The flowers are placed three inches apart, showing a tall spike. As our stock of this variety now is very large, we offer it at the following attractive figure:

Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00

Butterfly. Tall spike, showing 14 flowers. The blooms are enormous in size and in form of a butterfly with spreading wings. Color, a beautiful apricot pink throughout Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Roanoke. True canary yellow; extra large flower; a thin pencil stripe of crimson in each lower petal; 10 flowers to a spike.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00

Lauretta. Delicate satiny pink suffused with palest yellow in throat; extra large flower, graceful in habit; 12 flowers to a spike.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00

Linton. The flowers appear in a tri-color effect as follows: The upper petals a deep salmon pink outside, with a soft pink on the inside; the lower petals are primrose yellow, edged salmon pink, and show a blotch of purple crimson through the petal; a very tall grower, showing 14 flowers spaced far apart..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$20.00

Sedam. A gem, being the deepest yellow in this class. The true description is "Empire Yellow;" the flowers are wide open, and 12 such flowers show on a spike..... Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00

Albion. Delicate, satiny pink, clear throughout; excellent large flower; 12 blooms on a spike..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00

Salmon Beauty. A very showy, large flower, showing all—fourteen—open at one time: Color, orange salmon pink, suffused satiny pink and golden throat.... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

Angola. True apricot pink; a glorious boomer; without question the handsomest in our entire collection. Ten flowers are placed on a stem far apart..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Regulus. Butterfly shaped flowers; color, cream pink with canary yellow lower petals; 10 to 12 flowers to the stem.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00

Sirius. Extra large flowers of a delicate salmon pink; flowers set closely on the stem; very effective; 12 flowers to a single stem.

Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00

Argus. In appearance it resembles "Sirius;" the shade of pink being slightly lighter, the flowers, though, being larger, and it grows much taller and it shows blooms—18—to the spike.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00

Mrs. Dexter. Blush satiny pink blended in creamy yellow, 14 flowers to a spike..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00

Altare. A most striking color, best known as true tango, a shading between buff and fawn. This I consider one of the richest colored of all gladiolii, 12 extra large flowers on a spike.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

Regel. Gigantic flowers of rich flame pink, enlivened with orange in throat; deepest color in this type; 16 flowers on a stem.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

Golden Gate. Pale canary yellow, with light stripes of crimson in throat; a very large flower, clear and pleasing; 18 flowers to a stem; very tall.

Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00

P. 15. No name existing, we still call it by its original number. Canary yellow, shading to a salmony rose to the tips, deepening as it advances, giving a total effect of a delightful cream pink; lower petals pure canary yellow; good sized flower; 10 flowers to a spike.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

P. 12. Extra large flower of deep canary yellow, fading to almost white when old. Holds flowers perfect until all—18—are open at one time.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00

SPECIAL OFFER—

One bulb each of the 19 sorts listed at a total of.....\$5.00

Three bulbs each of the 19 sorts listed at a total of.....\$14.00

Six bulbs each of the 19 sorts listed at a total of.....\$27.00

Twelve bulbs each of the 19 sorts listed at a total of.....\$50.00

General Collection of Large Flowered Gladiolii

The selection which follows herewith is unique, because I omit any sort which has no distinctive merits, and so every sort offered is really worth while growing.

Those which are really remarkable are in capital letters:

	Doz.	100
America, a popular variety, large flowers of a lavender pink..	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
Apollo, deep begonia rose, with delicate white markings.....	1.50	10.00
ARISTOPHANE, salmon pink, enormous flowers.....	1.50	10.00
Baron Jas. Hulot, medium sized flowers of deep violet.....	.75	6.00
CHALLENGER, giant flowers, dark rich velvety red.....	2.50	20.00
CHARLEMAGNE, most distinct sunrise color.....	3.50	25.00
Cherry King, deep cherry red.....	2.00	12.00
Fire Ribbon, glowing red.....	2.50	18.00
FLORENCE, a rich lavender, absolutely clear,.....	3.50	28.00
Giant Fawn, giant flower of deep fawn color; very distinct and rich.....	5.00	40.00
GIANT WHITE, a most exquisite flower on a majestic spike; pure white.....	1.50	12.00
Golden Glow, clear lemon yellow, fiery throat.....	1.50	10.00
GOLD QUELLE, clear rich yellow, new; treasure to behold	6.00	....
GRETCHEN ZANG, enormous flowers of exquisite salmon pink.....	1.50	10.00
Helen Goldman, yellow.....	2.50	20.00
HALLEY, clear orange pink, white throat; very early in bloom and a gem.....	.75	6.00
HYACINTH, the finest blue gladiolus in existence; better than Blue Jay.....	2.50	20.00
HERADA, immense flowers of pure mauve; a most distinct rich color.....	2.00	15.00
Ivory, ivory white, lightly marked in throat.....	2.00	16.00
Joe Coleman, large rich red.....	2.50	18.00
MAGIC, a graceful slender spike, lined with a double row of medium sized blooms; well placed along the stem; the coloring is unique; the ground color is of porcelain blue and each petal is tipped white.....	2.50	20.00
Mary Fennel, deep lilac, very striking color.....	2.00	18.00
Mary Pickford, a flower of extraordinary beauty; color, a delicate creamy white, throat soft yellow.....	3.50	25.00
color, a delicate creamy white, throat soft yellow.....	3.50	25.00
Mrs. A. E. Kundred, a beautiful flower of creamy white.....	1.50	10.00

	Doz.	100.
Montesuma, rich carmine red.....	1.25	8.00
Mrs. Francis King , large flowers, tall spike, brilliant flame pink.....	.75	6.00
Mrs. Watt , rich deep claret.....	1.50	10.00
Nampa, large flower of purest white, ruffed edges.....	3.50	....
ORANGE GLORY , beautiful ruffled flowers of a rich glowing orange.....	5.00	....
Peace, tall stately spike with large open flowers of glistening white enhanced with 3 feather stripes of purple in throat.	1.50	10.00
Pocahontas , unique in every way; the moment you see it you become fascinated with it; the white flowers are beautifully striped purple.....	2.00	16.00
Poppy, glowing red, white throat.....	1.50	10.00
Princess of Orange, deep orange shaded scarlet.....	1.50	10.00
Purple Glory, a giant in spike and bloom; color, deep velvety maroon.....	Each, \$2.00	
Rose Wells, large wide open flowers of clear light rose.....	1.50	10.00
Snow Flake, a new pure white without any markings or tints.	2.50	18.00
Sulphur King, clear deep yellow without any markings. Next to "Golden Measure" this is the only other clear yellow..	2.50	20.00
TITANIC , a strong spike with flowers set in pairs closely along the stem; color, a most charming pink, exactly that of the rose "La France".....	2.50	20.00
VIOLET GLORY . The finest of all blue gladiolii. Flowers large and of true violet shade.....	Each, \$1.50	
VIOLET PERFECTION , of all the blues the one I like best is this. Its wide open flowers of a true violet color comes nearer perfection than any other.....	Each, \$1.50	10.00
White Ivory, snow white petals carry a beautiful blotch of crimson in throat.....	3.00	20.00
White King, rich sulphur white, ruffled petals.....	1.25	8.00
Wild Rose, delightful pink.....	1.50	10.00

Fuld's Surprise Mixture of Superb Gladiolii

Personally I do not believe in mixtures, but some people do. As one lady claims: "I am never happier in my garden than when all colors are thoroughly blended and gaiety reigns supreme." The mixture I offer here is quite different from any other, because it is not mixed from sorts I wish to discard, but rather sorts of which I have too few to offer. If you want to be introduced to novelties here is your opportunity. You will not recognize one you have had in your garden before. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$4.00

Hardy Garden Lilies for Spring Planting

I often wondered why we do not employ lilies more fully in our gardens, for what more graceful flowers could one wish for? They are not only effective when planted even in single specimens, but are excellent for cutting, and then again they often come into bloom when large flowers are scarce.

Much of their apparent failures in home gardens are due to the fact that in planting they require few precautions:

First: Plant the bulbs deep enough. The depth varies with each sort, and this information is imparted with the description of each sort.

Second: Every bulb should be, when planted, completely enveloped in pure sand to the extent of one inch—namely, put one inch of sand in the bottom of the hole, place your bulb and cover it with another inch of sand, and of course the sides as well.

Third: No manure should be placed underneath the bulb.

Fourth: Whenever a bulb is formed of loose scales, or shows an excavation on top, where last year's flower stalk was, then such a bulb should be planted on its side, instead of upright. "Lil. Candidum," for instance, is of loose scale formation. "Lil. Regale" has an opening on top.

Fifth: Lily bulbs must be grown in cool soils, and that means, that wherever we plant lilies the surface of the soil must be covered with leaf-mould to a depth of at least two inches. I always prefer lilies between other plants of dense growth, as, for instance, Paeonies, Chrysanthemums, Rhododendrons, Laurels, or between Perennials, whose leaves cover the ground.

Sixth: All lilies must be fed from the top of soil, by giving applications of bone meal and sheep manure once a month during the growing season.

Lilium Regale (Myriophyllum). The most beautiful and satisfactory of all garden lilies. The stalk is slender and is dressed with narrow, grass-like leaves, surrounding the stem entirely. Its height varies from 2 to 4 feet, according to the age and size of the bulb. The stalk is crowned with four to eight gigantic flowers, which in bud have a distinct form, namely, that of a torpedo six inches long. When open, the flowers are pure white on the inside and striped brown on the outside. It is a gigantic trumpet, with a most delicate fragrance, resembling that of a gardenia. The general flowering spell is early in July. Stock is scarce. The lily is absolutely hardy and increases well in our climate. Plant 6 inches deep. Ready for delivery in October. We offer two sizes of bulbs.

First size bulbs, \$1.00 each; Mammoth bulbs, \$1.50 each

Lilium Speciosum Album. This is the Japanese lily, extremely satisfactory from every standpoint, being very hardy and lasting for years. The stalk has fairly large fleshy leaves, and grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, showing in September from six to twelve magnificent flowers of pure white. The shape of the flower is open with petals recurving. Plant twelve inches deep.....60c each; \$6.00 per dozen

Lilium Speciosum Roseum. The same as the foregoing, but the flowers are of a handsome pink color with dots of pink. This is the best pink lily I know of. Plant 12 inches deep.....60c each; \$6.00 per dozen

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum and Melpomene. These two sorts are offered by seedsmen as distinct, but the truth is that the bulbs you receive are taken from the box of Lil. Speciosum Roseum. I have long given up the practice of faking and condemn it, and much rather tell the truth.

Lilium Auratum (The golden-banded lily of Japan). This is, without doubt, the most spectacular lily in existence, and every one loves it on sight. The stout stem grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet and is dressed with large but fleshy foliage. In August, each stem unfolds from 6 to 20 gigantic blossoms, which, when open, measure from ten to fifteen inches across. The color is white, with a broad band of yellow through the center of each petal, besides being dotted yellow and red. The fragrance is very sweet and most pronounced. One gets it from a distance. This bulb also arrives in November. Plant 10 inches deep. **Please Note:** It is a fact that this lily has one bad fault. It is apt to be diseased, but this cannot be told until it is planted. To overcome it partially, it is suggested to drop the bulb in dry Bordeaux before planting. I do not guarantee my bulbs to be free from this disease, because I cannot do it.

All the Japanese lilies, which the three foregoing sorts constitute, should be planted on their side.

Extra large bulbs, each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50

Doz. Per 100

Lilium Tigrinum Fl. Pl. (The Tiger Lily). This well-known native lily does well in all kinds of soils and locations. It is very hardy and rapidly increases. It grows to a height of fully 5 feet and shows a great many flowers on its stem, the color is brilliant orange. Plant 6 inches deep...	\$3.00	\$20.00
Lilium Batemannii. Three to four feet high with five to ten flowers of reddish orange color. Blooms in July or August. Plant 6 inches deep.....	4.00	30.00
Lilium Canadense. Our native Canadian lily, which grows so luxuriantly in woods and along the roadsides. Its best location is semi-shade. The leaves surround the stem, which grows fully 3 to 4 feet high, and the plant in itself is quite branched. The flowers hang downward like bells, but the petals recurve, and thus makes it a most pleasing plant. The flowering spell is in June and July. The color of the blooms is of bright yellow marked with spots of red. Plant 6 inches deep.....	3.00	20.00
Lilium Davuricum. Siberian lily, with bright scarlet flowers which are dotted black. Height 2 to 3 feet. Flowering spell in July. Plant 6 inches deep.....	3.00	20.00
Lilium Davuricum Pure Yellow. The same as above, except that the flowers are pure yellow.....	3.00	20.00
Lilium Elegans Leonard Joerg. This lily grows to a height of about 2 feet, throwing up several stout spikes which at the top show us a number of apricot-colored lily flowers which stand upright, so we can look right into them. Each flower is spotted with a deeper color. The flowering spell is in June. Plant 4 inches deep.....	4.00	30.00
Lilium Elegans Robusta. In habit it is the same as the foregoing, except that the flowers are enormously large and have a bright flame color. Plant 4 inches deep.....	4.00	30.00
Lilium Hansoni. A most exquisite colored lily, growing to a height of four feet. Very robust in growth and showing towards the top a number of large flowers which are of a bright yellow spotted maroon. Plant is 6 inches in depth.....	Each, 75c.	8.00
Lilium Henryi. A new and very beautiful lily from China. It is very hardy, a strong, healthy grower, and one of the best lilies for garden culture. The flower stalks 5 to 7 feet high, carries 5 to 8 large flowers each. The color: a rich apricot-yellow, lightly spotted with brown, and the shape and size of the flowers has suggested the name "Yellow Speciosum." Plant 8 inches deep.....	Each, 75c.	8.00
Lilium Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). One of our native species. Grown in good, rich soil, it will produce upwards of 50 beautiful orange, tipped red, spotted flowers in a pyramidal cluster. Three to five feet high. Blooms in July. It does splendidly in the shade, and is magnificent when naturalized in woodland. Plant 8 inches deep.	3.00	20.00
Lilium Tenuifolium. A real gem of the rockery or at the edge of a hardy border. For it is only miniature in size; the entire plant grows but a foot high, shows a very slender spike which is crowned with 12 to 20 tiny flowers of fiery scarlet. Its blooms appear early in June. Plant 2 inches deep.....	2.00	15.00
All lily bulbs are ready for delivery in April.		

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

The Flower-Queen's Fall

A rebel Rose climbed to the top of the hedge,
And watched the people go up and down
The winding highway, dusty and grey,
That stretched from the village away to the town.

And an anger surged in her passionate heart
'Gainst the humble garden where she was born;
And her red lips curled at the old flower-world,
And she cast around her such looks of scorn

That the Lilies drooped 'neath her withering glance,
And the Pansies huddled together with fear;
And the poor Pinks paled, and each Daisy quailed,
And dropped from her lashes a big round tear.

For of all the flower-kingdom this Rose was queen,
And never were subjects more loyal than they—
And they proudly dreamed she was good as she seemed,
And because they had loved they were proud to obey.

But, lo! as she towered in haughty disdain,
High over their heads, with an angry gust
The wind swooped down and tore off her crown,
And its jewels went whirling away with the dust.

—Marie Hedderwick Brown.
(From "A Spray of Lilac.")

FULD'S
Favorite Garden Roses
AND WHY

THE ROSE
(From Camoens)

Just like love is yonder rose :—
Heavenly fragrance round it throws,
Yet tears its dewy leaves disclose,
And, in the midst of briars it blows,—

Just like Love!

Culled to bloom upon the breast,
Since rough thorns the stem invest,
They must be gathered with the rest,
And with it to the heart be prest,—

Just like Love!

And when rude hands the twin-buds sever,
They die, and they shall blossom never ;
Yet the thorns be sharp as ever ;—

Just like Love!

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE A REAL ROSE-BUG KILLER

The Most Welcome News for Every Gardener in the World.

I take pride and pleasure to announce the premier and exclusive offering of

“MELROSINE”

(Copyrighted 1919)

I want to give full credit for this wonderful discovery to the man who deserves it. Everyone who loves and grows roses is indebted hereafter to Mr. Hugh Balfour Barclay, Superintendent for Miss Anne Thompson of Merion, Pa., for making rose growing the greatest joy in Gardening.

“MELROSINE”—the new insecticide which quickly kills the dreaded rose-bug as well as the minor insects of the rose and other plants, is the result of nearly one thousand experiments—812 to be exact, extending for a period of 4 years. There are many excellent remedies for all other insects upon the market, and even some were advertised to kill the rose-bugs, but they utterly failed when tried out on rose-bugs because this insect, being a hard-shelled creature, was immune to the various concoctions of Sulphur, Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead, etc., or if such preparations finally did kill him, the flower and even the plants were destroyed by the strong acids and poisons in the mixtures.

Furthermore, they were unpleasant to use and extremely poisonous and the user often felt worse than the rose-bug when through spraying.

In 1918, samples of the insecticide were sent out for severe tests to about 20 rosarians—all of them enthusiasts and well known to the rose world. The replies received were most gratifying and the originator was urged to place his discovery upon the market at once. This was thought unwise as he wished to conduct more experiments and better his product, if possible, and so in 1919, more tests were made and a more suitable base for his material was found, as well as an additional discovery which enhanced the value of the mixture greatly, that is, a harmless substance which caused the rose-bugs to quickly come out of their hiding place among the flowers, if even the least bit of the spray material touched them so that they could receive the full benefit of the second spraying which is advised.

This insecticide, unlike most others, is much more efficient when used on a bright sunny day preferably at 11 o'clock or about 2 o'clock, not at high noon, and the day should be calm, and if possible, not breezy.

The insecticide is absolutely nonpoisonous and harmless to house animals or human beings; in fact, it could be taken without any ill effects afterwards.

The mixture as received should be diluted with 20 to 25 parts of water, if you wish to kill the rose-bug.

The proper method of spraying is to spray the plants lightly at first and watch the result in a few seconds. The rose-bugs will come out from the actual flowers and then they should receive a second and copious spraying. The insecticide will leave absolutely no mark on the flowers or injure them in the least, except when the flowers already past the perfection age and has opened fully to fade away.

Furthermore the insecticide has a most agreeable odor which makes it pleasant to handle and it is not imparted to the fragrance of the flower.

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

Any rose-bug which has been properly sprayed *cannot fly* and will shortly die or even if not sprayed enough to cause quick death will never again recover enough to eat roses or enter the earth to appear next year.

The rose-bug, or rose-chafer, is a light-brown bug about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long which appears from out of the ground in the near vicinity of roses or other plants upon which it feeds in the rose season which is the very end of May until about July 15th. It appears with the first blooms and disappears again after 4 or 5 weeks of work. It is most peculiar that it attacks the white roses first, and when it has finished these, it will go to the yellow roses and then to the pink and red ones, but suppose it has finished all your roses it is not satisfied and first of all it attacks the Japanese Iris, Peonies and many other flowers and in addition it destroys the entire crop of grapes or cherries. The rose-bug being a hard-shelled bug, is extremely difficult to exterminate with any preparation which would not also destroy the plants infected. With this new insecticide, these possibilities are entirely eliminated for it does not injure the tenderest of flower or foliage. The rose-bug, after its destructive work, re-enters the soil near the plants to hibernate and in the following season he is here in greater numbers.

By using "MELROSINE" for 2 consecutive seasons—daily—afterwards the number of rose-bugs should be so diminished that it will be very easy to destroy them completely thereafter.

This insecticide must be sprayed from the first day the rose-bug puts in appearance, daily, with the exception of cloudy or rainy days until he has disappeared for the season. We also suggest that during the flowering season and immediately after disappearance of the rose-bug, the soil around the roses, is thoroughly cultivated for in this manner, the new insect which is in the larvae stage is destroyed, and above all, no weeds or grass must be allowed to grow near roses for here they could possibly hide.

As rose-bugs prefer light sandy soil and hibernate in it, it is preferable, if possible, to select heavy soil for rose beds; in fact, roses love a heavy soil anyhow. In order to give our patrons an idea how much is required to spray a certain number of roses during the season we wish to say that if a garden contains 100 roses, it would require 5 gallons of "MELROSINE" to do the work effectively for an entire season.

The best sprayer to use is an Auto Sprayer made of brass which contains 3 gallons of liquid. In order to make 3 gallons of this mixture, it requires one pint of the insecticide, with the balance water.

"MELROSINE" has been tested and is endorsed by the following authorities.

Theodore Wirth, Sup't of Parks, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dep't of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Captain Thomas, author of Practical Book Outdoor Roses, Phila., Pa.

E. J. Stackpole, Editor Pittsburg Telegraph.

E. Phillips, Sup't E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. I.

William Kleinheinz, Sup't of P. A. B. Widener, Phila., Pa.

John Dodds, Sup't of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

William N. Craig, Sup't Faulkner Farms, Brookline, Mass.

A. J. Loveless, Sup't Wyndhurst Gardens, Lenox, Mass.

S. S. Pennock, Rosarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred. J. Michell, Sr., of Henry F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Otto Thilow, of Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa.

"MELROSINE" is sold as follows:

Sample Cans, enough to make a gallon of diluted mixture for thorough trial on a number of plants, 50c. Per pint, \$1.00; per quart, \$1.75; per 2 quarts, \$3.25; per gallon, \$6.00; per 5 gallons, \$25.00; per 10 gallons, \$45.00.

Maurice Fuia
7 West 45th St., New York

MY FAVORITE GARDEN ROSES AND WHY

I am serving but one class of gardeners, those who want the maximum result from their limited-size gardens. Every plant must be a worker—no slackers. That is why my offers are so different, not because I do not love all the flowers—oh, no—why that is one of my weaknesses; but I realize you cannot grow more than a certain number, and you do not want a trial garden. Out of the usual 500 sorts of roses offered there are just 50 that are really worth while, and you cannot even use 50 sorts—perhaps, 15 to 20 will have to do. How can you tell which to select unless some one picks them out for you?

In presenting my selection to you I am adopting a most original thought; I give them to you as I prefer them. For instance, if I could afford to have but one rose in the garden it would be No. 1; if two, it would be Nos. 1 and 2, and so on. If you adopt this suggestion I am sure you will become a rose lover at once. When all has been said—the rose is and always will be “the queen of all flowers.” She is the aristocrat of the garden, and has more admirers than all other flowers combined.

But you must grow them right, and if you want to know how, subscribe to “Flower Lore.” Subscription \$1.25 per year (\$2.00 bound).

The season of 1919 was a most favorable one for producing strong wood and fine plants, and never before have I had the pleasure to send out such excellent plants. All roses offered here are grown in New Jersey, and so are excellent for all climates.

Owing to the higher cost of labor (and labor is two-thirds of the cost of any plant) I am compelled to advance slightly the cost of these, but inasmuch as the plants are so much superior to those of previous seasons, my patrons will realize that they are receiving full value. All roses are dormant plants, shipped in April.

The most spectacular flowering novelty of the present time is ROSA HUGONIS

Although a rose, it grows in shrub form and is without question the most attractive shrub ever offered to the public.

The plant is formed by a series of slender branches, which grow to a height of 4 feet and gracefully curve outward, reaching almost back to the ground, so that the plant looks more like a half globe. The wood is thin and has no thorns, but is dressed thickly with a most graceful small rose foliage. The flowers are single, of a rich golden yellow, and appear by threes and fours in every leaf axile all along the wood, so when the plant is in bloom it is a perfect shower of gold. Its blooming season is in July, but even out of bloom it is a picturesque plant, for as the flowers pass, deep red seedpods form, which are again a thing of beauty. The foliage is almost evergreen and plants are in full green up to January.

Can you imagine a cluster of six such plants on your lawn—or even a single specimen? Or still better as a hedge for a walk or around a rose-garden. In the border, in close proximity to yellow or pink hollyhocks it will be lovely. I am sure it will be the plant everybody wants as soon as the supply is sufficient. For 1919 I have cornered almost the entire available supply, and that is not large, so please order early, for the “sold out” sign is sure to appear before long.

I offer this plant in two sizes.

Size No. 1—Young plants at	\$2.50 each
Size No. 2—Strong field grown plants at.....	5.00 each

Would You Like to Possess a Picturesque Hedge?

Something different, which no one else has; something which will make your garden charmingly beautiful; something which will fill your heart full of joy, and everybody else's who may come near your garden.

Four years ago last June I visited Detroit and saw one garden that was like a fairyland. It was rose time, and from a distance of a mile I saw a most wonderful stretch of pink. I ran toward it, and with every step my imagination grew wilder as to what it could be, and finally I was ready to exclaim, "How marvelously beautiful!" What a wonderful sight! And, lo, behold, there for a stretch of several hundred feet was a hedge of a most robust growing rose, 4 to 5 feet high, trimmed square, with the healthiest foliage (similar to the finest Hybrid Tea Rose), bronze green in appearance, but showered with real double roses of the most pleasing pale pink, and mind you, the average flower was from 5 to 6 inches across. I should say there were from 25 to 50 of such flowers on a single plant—and now can you realize the picture? Of course, I secured the name of the rose and put it away for future reference.

This rose is called "Conrad Ferdinand Meyer." It is an offspring of the Rugosa Rose, from which it obtains its robustness, but in appearance it has no resemblance. It is just as enchanting as any rose in our gardens, but produces a dense growth, as good as any privet hedge, and it has really two seasons of attractiveness—one in June, when all roses bloom; the other in the fall, when the plants are covered once more with the most exquisite coral-red giant seed-pods.

For hedge, set 18 inches apart in single rows. Put plenty of manure in the bottom of the trench, and you will have the most beautiful hedge in your town for fifty years to come. No rose bug or disease attacks this rose, nor will animals, for it is full of thorns—just as if created for a hedge. And last but not least, the rose possesses an exquisite fragrance.

I offer now, for October delivery, American-grown stock, field-grown plants of excellent quality at.....\$9.00 per dozen; \$70 per 100

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

This class of roses is the favorite today, because it is one class which positively flowers in succession from June until frost. My preference as given here is due to the real virtues of this particular class of rose, for it is strong and robust, grows easily, flowers in abundance—(good flowers at that and all the time), is mildew proof if possible, has delightful fragrance and stands out amongst other roses as superlative and again you will realize that I know roses, for I tell you their faults as well as their virtues, and so you can't blame me afterwards.

If I have overlooked any faults and you know of them just let me know and I will add them to my description next year.

No. 1—Caroline Testout—I consider this the best all-round garden rose for the American garden; the double flowers are of splendid form and of an exquisite fresh pink color. They are borne from June until frost, and no other plant produces them freer. It is a strong grower and the fragrance of the bloom is splendid. I call it "The slave of the rose garden," for it will work for you when all other roses will rest. Its only fault is a slight one, namely, in some gardens, one out of every three blooms will ball—will not open perfect. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 2—Frau Karl Druschki—Although called a "Hybrid Perpetual," which means it crops but once in June, you can always cut some flowers from June until late fall. Perhaps the easiest grower of all, with wood and foliage of extreme robustness, and the flowers always come on long stems. When well disbudded, it is possible to cut flowers on stems from 2 to 3 feet long. Its blooms are perfection divine, enormously large, elongated, its snowy white petals showing an indescribable interior beauty. But alas—it has no fragrance. Like all white roses it suffers somewhat in wet weather, but it seldom becomes mildewed and carries the longest bud of any rose. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00.

No. 3—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Another white rose and one of the oldest, but still the only white Hybrid Tea rose which gives full satisfaction. The growth is always clean and strong. Flowers are borne on good stout extra long stems; buds are of splendid form, and open well. Its greatest quality is its freeness of bloom, for you may go into the garden any day from June until frost and always have plenty to cut. In June and late fall it is loaded with flowers. The buds are a little too tight; the fragrance but slight, but then all white roses carry but little. It is subject to mildew and its color a milky white is not clear enough.

No. 4—Willowmère—Next to "Caroline Testout" the best pink garden rose. An improved "Lyon" with all its faults omitted. A bed of "Willowmère" is a shower of blossoms in June and July, and after that no plant is without one or two blossoms. Perfect terra-cotta pink blossoms on long stems. Its whole growth is erect, so the plants do not interfere with each other. Robust in growth, healthy in appearance, and seldom mildews. Each \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 5—Ophelia—Its length of petal is so grand, its stalk so strong, and the shape of its bud so perfect. The unfolding of an "Ophelia" bud is the most inspiring sight in the world. The bud is a pale yellow, which is retained at the base of each petal when open, but as the flower opens it shows a most elegant salmon. The plants are healthy, and as to bearing flowers constantly, I do not know of another rose which can excel it. The fragrance is exquisite. Some of its blooms are not as good as they can be, and there is a good deal of doubt in the color; some blooms carry most glorious tints and some are pale. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 6—Jonkheer J. L. Mock—Your admiration for this rose grows from month to month. It is robust, with stout, thornless flower stalks, each bearing one enormous flower. No disbudding necessary. Its color is an intensified "La France" shade—a vivid pink on the outside and a silvery pink on the reverse. As each petal reverses in opening, both shades are shown. The buds are massive but beautiful in form, and the flowers have an exquisite fragrance. It bears continuously, and has never shown a single fault to me.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 7—Duchess of Wellington—This rose stands at the head of all yellow roses. It is healthy, luxuriant and the most robust of the yellow roses. Its habit is without faults; free-of-mildew foliage; strong, erect flowerstalks, 2 feet long, which invariably bear but one bloom, but this is large, elongated, and very full. The color is a rich yellow, and in the fall the other petal shows a blotch of russet. It always gives satisfaction.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 8—Lady Alice Stanley—A rose which gives as many blooms as any other. The flowers are not "gigantic," but of beautiful shape and color. The bud and the half-open flower is like an egg with the sharp-pointed top removed. The color a pure vivid pink, a pink with warmth and glow. The tips of the petals are somewhat lighter than the rest. A healthy grower, with clean foliage. Given a little care, it will prove the most grateful rose in the garden.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 9—Mrs. Aaron Ward—A gem in every sense of the word; a dwarf plant, with thin wood and small bronze-colored, leathery foliage. If well fed, it is never out of bloom, and in its season (June to October), a single plant is a perfect bouquet. Color and shape are exquisite. The flower is of goblet form. The bud at first is Indian yellow, and as it opens shows an edge of creamy white. It is a splendid cutflower and lasts longer than any other rose. A vase of these roses is a feast of beauty. Its only fault is want of size.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 10—Mme. Edouard Herriot—One of the newer roses, with a unique color, described as sunshine on copper, or as bronze terra-cotta. It flowers profusely and continuously; has a spiny growth, glossy foliage, and forms a better-shaped plant than many of the other copper-colored roses. One must never judge it the first year, because then it is almost single. It is seldom subject to mildew. Its faults are that it never carries as many petals as we should like, and considering this, its stalk is slender.

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 11—Louise Catherine Breslau—The only rose of a deep copper color. It is robust with heavy wood full of thorns. The bud and the flower are a deep coppery salmon. The flower is rather of open shape, like "Mrs. John Laing." While it flowers heavily in June and fall, we can always see one or two flowers on a plant during the entire season.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 12—General McArthur—All red roses have one great virtue and one great fault. They carry more fragrance than any other color, but the color turns into a sour purple. I am frank to say, "Give me General McArthur" in preference to any other red rose. There is nothing that is so continuously in bloom. It makes a shapely plant, is heavily perfumed, and has glorious glossy foliage, almost mildew proof. Its blooms are well carried on long stalks. It is good all the time, but is at its very best in the autumn. It pays to grow this rose well, for a stalk like a hair-pin it is disappointing.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 13—Lady Pirie—Coppery salmon pink. I was often tempted to place this rose amongst the first 12, but I have not known it long enough—5 years—to replace my former favorites. It blooms freely; its color varies from pink to terra cotta; its special beauty is its length of bud, the blending of its tints and especially the copper pink fire, nearly always carried in the center of a well-grown bloom. It is distinctly fragrant, too. Most years it coquettishly holds back its best color until fall, when it is about to leave us. It is often a great deal too thin—always is carelessly grown—and it never holds its glorious copper color long enough. Tomorrow all in that vase will be pink, and if we cannot bring ourselves to throw them away then, the next day they will be white, but they are handsome even then.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 14—Madam Abel Chatenay—Salmon pink with silvery reflex. Although quite old, this rose is still a winner. Nearly all its blooms are good. It lasts well cut, and is home on a heavy stalk. It is above all a grand garden rose, but does not always produce a shapely plant; it frequently grows too much on one side..... Each \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 15—Lady Hillingdon—Deep orange yellow. Many catalogues list this as a Tea Rose, meaning that it is tender in its structure, but I cannot agree with them, for it has stood the severest winters with me. There is no other rose like it in color. It has a very long, large petal of perfect shape in the bud or half open. Its fault is thin petals and all too few of them. Except in very hot weather it is quite constant in its color. Good feeding will bring double blooms. A free grower, a free bloomer, a shapely plant..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 16—Mme. Melanie Soupert—Coppery yellow. Has good habits, a wonderful free bloomer, has a long bud on a strong stalk, a well-shaped bloom, dark glossy foliage, and its tints are gold and amber, copper and yellow. Only slightly liable to mildew, and does not hold its color, sometimes even to the end of the day, however glorious in tints as a half-opened bud; as a full bloom rose these are partly gone, either cut or on the bush, it starts as gloriously as one can desire, but finishes nearly white. It has two other minor faults—its shoots are too grand to grow very fast, and its petals, for all their languorous length and superb substance, are a trifle marrow. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 17—Prince de Bulgarie—Bluish pink to deep amber. Let me make a confession. I used to say that this was the same as "Antoine Rivoire," but it is not. Its magnificent color and shape and its wonderful blooming qualities will endear it to every rose lover. But its color is uncertain, its best, and especially all its very best blooms carry little of the amber heart which makes even an overblown vase of it so irresistible. It has a strong stalk, seldom mildews, is a well-shaped bush and a hard worker.

Each \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 18—Mme. Jules Bouche—This is rather a new rose, but if it behaves as well as it has during the last three years it will march quickly to the front. Its color is creamy white, better than K. A. Victoria, and it will supplant it soon. Its great point is that the plant is upright and carries its enormously large flowers on 2½-foot stems. The buds carry a blush tint in the center, but this is lost when the flower is open. If you like a good white rose do not fail to include this in your list. It is whiter than any other rose I know..... Each \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 19—Mme. Colette Martinet—Orange yellow. Rather new, but full of good points. Its color is distinct, the bud an Indian yellow, while the open bloom is apricot. Its flower is very full and large, but not as long as Hillington. It is most reliable in color, free in blooming, good long stems.

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 20—**Mrs. Wemyss Quinn**—Another new rose for which I predict a great future. I am tempted to say that it will be placed amongst the best yellow roses we have. It is a strong grower, produces magnificent blooms, the bud a rich gold and the open bloom a clear pale yellow. It has never had mildew with me, and blooms continuously from June until frost.

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 20—**Francis Scott Key**—A rose with more petals than any other, and a form that makes you wonder if it is really natural. The color, a deep brilliant carmine. Each petal at the edge curls over, giving the bloom its artificial appearance. Buds and blooms are enormously heavy and it opens well. Its fragrance is like the "American Beauty."

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 22—**Radiance**—A rose with a pedigree, of a vivid deep pink color. Its wood is robust, its foliage clean, its habit perfect and the bud of exquisite beauty. It opens well and flowers freely. A splendid garden rose.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 23—**Edith Part**—Read my description of Jonkheer J. L. Mock, No. 6, and you have the true description of this beautiful rose, except that it is dwarfer, only 15 in. high, and the blooms when open appear flatter. A gem for every garden.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 24—**Constance**—Deep yellow. The only rose worth while in the Pernetiana class. Its great fault is want of constancy; from a deep coppery bud it gradually changes to golden, then to primrose and finally to white, and if you do not cut the bloom you will find all the colors at one time on the plant. It is a robust grower with lots of thorns and blooms. Its great attractiveness is the variety of colors on one plant.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 25—**Lady Ashtown**—A rich deep pink, exceedingly free, always in bloom; an ideally shaped plant, but subject to mildew in off seasons.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 26—**Konigin Carola**—A refined "Carolina Testout," of a much softer pink but a gigantic bloom. With proper feeding and disbudding I have seen blooms measuring 6 to 8 in. across. The stems are fine, foliage delightful and fragrance unexcelled. I don't like its name, but I do love the rose.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 27—**La Tosca**—Blush to pale creamy rose; a tall, grand bloomer; an extra vigorous grower with attractive flowers of considerable size and substance

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 28—**My Maryland**—A wonderful rose of American origin; a robust grower with stout stem and extremely large, full blooms of a clear, bright, salmon pink, slightly lighter at the edges; a splendid bloomer. It flowers particularly free in hot weather.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 29—**Madame Ravary**—Orange yellow. Its faults are a little too dwarf in habit and want of fullness in bloom; still it is nearly full and when ruthlessly disbudded and well grown you will love it. Foliage is bronze and glossy and almost entirely free from mildew. It has one other serious fault—it gets paler as the blooms expand....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 30—**Lieutenant Chaire**—Rich crimson, of a more reliable shape than most crimsons; exceedingly fragrant and especially free in blooming. Next to McArthur, the best red rose.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 31—**Mme. Segond Weber**—Salmon pink, of good shape and a long petal. Keeps its color well; a splendid bud and flower; very free; no faults.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 32—**Pharisaer**—Blush white; a strong grower, with long stems and beautiful foliage, with great length and size of petals." One or two flowers come naturally on a stem; foliage red.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

No. 33—Harry Kirk—Deep sulphur yellow; one of the best yellow garden roses. The bloom is on a stout stalk, never over full. Its petal is of fine texture, the growth robust rather than profuse. An exceptionally good rose Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 34—Chateau de Clos Vougeot—Darkest crimson—the darkest H. T. rose I know of. Its superb color, free blooming qualities and heavy perfume make it a much admired rose despite its faults—petal too narrow, bloom too flat, and the plant itself seldom a good shape or grower.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 35—Hoosier Beauty—Dazzling crimson. While not large, beautiful in bud and bloom. Robust growth and large stems; foliage good, but does not keep its color long enough..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 36—Marquise de Sinnety—Golden amber; the bud fall tea rose yellow, wide open yellowish white. Undoubtedly the richest color we have in a full yellow rose. A good grower..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 37—Viscountess Folkstone—White blushed with flesh color, rather flat in bloom, but very, full when grown well; superbly beautiful; profuse bloomer, too good a rose to omit from the garden; carries delightful perfume Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 38—Mme. Leon Pain—Blush white with pinkish center and yellow tint at base of petal. Somewhat like No. 37 but better and ought to be ahead, but I know 37 longer and have not the heart to slight it. No. 38 bud is better in shape, but its bloom is not so large; altogether, though, an excellent garden rose..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 39—Laurent Carle—Deep crimson. A very good rose, fully fragrant. The color goes too quick to a sour purple.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 40—Sunburst—With the newer yellow and better roses this has to take a back seat, but it has very endearing qualities. Color, orange yellow—that is, sometimes—usually it is nearly white. The shape, substance of petal, style of growth and everything else about this rose except its color is all good..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 41—Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller—I expect to place this rose soon amonsgt the firt 24. Color, a ivery, gloriou pink. It carries its blooms on stout stems, though somewhat too short stalks; foliage mildew proof; startlingly good as a bud and exceedingly showy as a bloom, as large as a breakfast saucer. As a garden rose it has no superior.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 42—Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Coppery red, with amber shades; plenty of color. Its faults: only a semi-double when well grown and not even "semi" on a poor plant. An ideal garden rose, however, for its free blooming qualities

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 43—Cynthia Forde—Bright rose pink. A rose with a future; it is a good grower and yields blooms ever so free; always attractive. I see no faults and shall tell more about it another year.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 44—Antoine Rivorie—I should have placed this rose ahead of many, but it is somewhat similar to No. 17 and I did not want to give two roses nearly alike a place near the front. Color, a peach flesh. Its merits are: a sturdy growth, usually one bloom to a stout stem, and a bold flower, always a good shape. The open bloom is a picture to behold. Very free all the season

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 45—Los Angeles—A wonderful American rose, introduced in 1917. Color, a translucent salmon copper pink. It is impossible to fully describe the wonderful coloring of this rose. In fragrance it is equal to the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. Its great virtue is that it keeps its color. It is free in blooming, a strong grower, fine stems and foliage.....Each, \$2.50

I close my list with these 45 sorts, for I know it is more than you will ever want. Of course, you will miss some of your old favorites, for, to be truthful, I miss them, too, but they are superseded—as, for instance, "Kilarney" and all its sisters and brothers. It has seen its day; it is always subject to mildew and the flowers are not full enough nor are blooms free enough. "La France" is too weak; J. L. Mock beats it. "Lyon" is replaced by "Willowmere" and so on. If you do not find it in my 45 there is something the matter with it.

TALL-GROWING HYBRID TEA ROSES

There are a number of excellent Hybrid Tea Roses which grow too tall to be planted among the regular sorts and which always spoil the looks of a bed and the garden. If planted by themselves or in the background of the garden they are splendid and effective. They invariably grow 4 ft. or more, no matter how much you prune them. They should be grown to dense bushes, so they will make a stunning effect when in bloom.

Gruss an Teplitz, deep crimson.....	Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$11.00
Lady Ursula, flesh pink.....	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00
J. B. Clark, deep scarlet	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00
W. E. Lippiat, velvety crimson.....	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class used to be very popular, but is now superseded by the hybrid teas, which yield a more constant crop of blooms. At the same time, the Hybrid Perpetuals were the Roses we used to know first, and we call them old friends, and so we cannot discard them altogether. For this reason I offer a limited selection of the best.

Clio, satin flesh, with pink center.....	Each, \$1.00
Frau Karl Druschki, finest white rose	Each, 1.00
George Arends, bright pink flowers.....	Each, 1.00
Mrs. John Laing, soft, satiny rose.....	Each, 1.00
Paul Neyron, clear pink, fragrant	Each, 1.00
Prince Camille De Rohan, dark blood red.....	Each, 1.00
Ulrich Brunner, light red, unusual.....	Each, 1.00

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Those of you who know me have realized by now my dislikes for certain flowers, and particularly my strong dislike for such a rose as a Crimson Rambler. I know so many more beautiful climbing roses than this that I want everyone to pull up their Crimson Ramblers and destroy them, and if you want my opinion as to the best climbing rose of today adopt the American Pillar. It is a good name for a patriot, and a mighty good rose to bear the name.

I am offering under this heading the cream of the best. I can offer other varieties if you wish them, and if you have any preference just let me have your list and I will promptly inform you if I can furnish them.

American Pillar, cherry pink.....	Each, \$1.50
Aviateur Bleriot, saffron yellow.....	Each, 1.00
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.....	Each, 1.00
Dr. W. Van Fleet, pink.....	Each, 1.50
Gardenia, bright yellow	Each, 1.00
Hiawatha, crimson, snow white base.....	Each, 1.00
Lady Gay, cherry pink, faint white.....	Each, 1.00
Silver Moon, cream yellow to wax white.....	Each, 1.50
Tausendschon, pink and white.....	Each, 1.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

AUSTRIAN ROSES

Austrian Copper, bright reddish copper.....	Each, 1.00
Harrisoni, golden yellow	Each, 1.00
Persian Yellow, deepest yellow.....	Each, 1.00

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau, pure white	Each, 1.00
Crested Moss, pale pink	Each, 1.00

SINGLE IRISH ROSES

Irish Beauty, pure white	Each, 1.00
Irish Elegance, crouze to apricot.....	Each, 1.00
Irish Fireflame, the most beautiful of all, having tea rose foliage; buds deep orange; open flower; fiery orange.....	Each, 1.00
Irish Harmony, saffron yellow.....	Each, 1.00

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Cecile Brunner—This is the tiny little rose you often see in the florists' windows during the winter, and when you ask the name they will tell you either of three: Debutante, Sweet- heart, Mignon. It carries the tiny pink double flowers in great profusion all summer	Each, 1.00
George Elger, pale yellow.....	Each, 1.00
Mrs. W. Cutbush, salmon pink.....	Each, 1.00
Perle d'Or, Nankeen yellow	Each, 1.00
Yvonne Rabier, pure white	Each, 1.00

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH ROSE-BUGS?

What is a rosebug, you say? A fairly large brown hard-shelled bug which appears when the first rose-bud opens and eats holes in the petals and this he does before you are up in the morning.

Up to now, no remedy has proven effective except hand picking and this is impossible with all, but now—you need not let the rosebug worry you any longer, for if you spray with

"MELROSINE"

once every day, you will destroy every rosebug in your garden.

Success is absolutely assured. Be sure and have this insecticide on hand, when the roses are ready to bloom and for once enjoy every bloom on your plants.

Per sample tin, 50c; per pint, \$1.00; per quart, \$1.75;
Per 2 quarts, \$3.25; Per gal., \$6.00; Per 5 gals., \$25.00;
Per 10 gals., \$45.00

FULD'S

Remarkably New Plants

for the Garden

IT'S a good scheme to have a penal colony in the garden; take some miserable spot — not the Sahara desert, but first cousin to it, and there deport flowers which misbehave, cause scandals, are hopelessly diseased or persist in dressing in magenta. It's a soul-satisfying way of committing euthanasia. I'm such a floral coward I can't kill a flower outright, but if I put it in the penal colony and it dies -- well, I'm not to blame, and the flower is probably happier.

From "Let's Make a Flower Garden." by Hannah Rion.

5010. Fuld's Charming Blue Salvia

Salvia Farinacea

It gives me great delight to make certain flowers more popular. Let me tell you how I came to discover this wonderful flower. Two summers ago I came to a very elaborate garden. It was in August, when there is always a scarcity of flowers compared with June, but this garden was a vast sea of heavenly blue. Irresistibly the question was on my lips—What produces this celestial effect? And, lo, behold, when I came upon it, I recognized at once my old favorite—*Salvia farinacea*. Here was an old flower employed in a new, wonderful way.

The owner of this garden grew thousands of those salvia plants in pots, and whenever a bed became devoid of flowers, all unnecessary growth was cut from the bed and in every inch of available space a Salvia plant was planted, with the result that from August on the garden, in addition to the regular features, was the mirror of the sky.

Of course, you know that blue never clashes, and so you need not be afraid to plant it next to any other color. The great additional virtue of this charming plant is its long season of bloom, for it will remain in perfect bloom from July until frost. You can plant it anywhere, for it grows from 2 to 3 ft., and only occupies about 8 to 10 in. space of width. Its color is the most lovely pale cloudy blue, the very sky on an early summer's morning.

Now doesn't this solve one of the greatest problems you were confronted with in the past? Why tolerate the Peony bed out of bloom after June, and so with Iris; in fact, all other early flowering beds?

Its Culture: To get the full value of this plant it should be started in the house from January till March, or in the hoisted in March and transferred to little pots and again to larger ones until you are ready to plant it out. You can also sow it in a seedbed in the garden, but then it will not bloom until September.

How to employ it: In addition to the suggestions given above, I want to paint a few pictures for you in your garden.

Suppose you have a solid bed of lovely pink Petunias or of pink annual Phloxes or Snapdragons or Asters, and you plant this salvia every two feet amongst them. Can you see the wave of heavenly blue floating over the carpet of pink all summer? Now, go further in your imagination and let the cool summer breezes carry the flower spikes to and fro, like a fleeting cloud against the sky; surely you will be thrilled, unless you do not know life itself.

Another picture: Plant a bed solid with Salvia and edge it with White Alyssum or Blue Ageratum or pink Petunias or pale yellow Phlox Dummondi. If this is desired, set the plants a foot apart and pinch them back twice—once directly after planting, and again a month afterwards, and this produces compact growing plants, completely covered with blooms and only 18 inches high.

If planted between earlier flowering perennials, do not pinch back, but let it grow natural.

Another combination: Through a solid bed of Salvia plant Pale Yellow Gladioli 18 inches apart, and I am sure you will be enraptured by the beauty when both are in bloom.

Although this Salvia is treated here as an annual, it is absolutely hardy from Philadelphia South, but in Northern climates it needs protection during the winter by cutting the plants down late in October and to cover them with 6 inch thickness of leaves and straw.

**Seeds, per pkt. (about 250 seeds), 50c.
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.00**

To accommodate my many patrons who have not the facilities to raise plants like these from seeds early, I offer:

Strong Pot-Grown Plants—(Strong enough to bloom in July and August), ready for delivery from May 15th to July 15th.

\$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100



6414. Fuld's New Bluebell "Summer Charm"

Distinct Form of "Campanula Lactiflora"

The Most Gorgeous Perennial in Existence Today

For the last ten years this most wonderful showy perennial has adorned exclusively one of the most charming and renowned "New England Gardens." The owner had refused the most alluring offers of plantsmen and seedsmen to share the beauty of this remarkable plant with others. But being attracted by my literature, and realizing that the greatest joy is divided joy, and being fully aware that my patrons would, more than any others, appreciate such a fine novelty, she gracefully consented to furnish me with her surplus of seeds and plants.

A vote of thanks for this generous and noble spirit is in order.

Now let me tell you what this plant is, for I am sure you have become already impatient.

Above all, it is a hardy perennial—truly hardy in all climates. Seeds sown this year would only produce plants which will flower next year.

In appearance it is unlike any other bell flower. From the healthy nest of robust but graceful leaves near the ground, rise several stout, straight spikes to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, forming a perfect pyramid of lustrous light green foliage. During June the plant comes bedecked from the very base to the utmost top with fairly large outward growing bluebells, the size as found on the Chimney Bell. When in full bloom the plant is literally covered with these blossoms, until not a single leaf can be seen. When thus, it outrivals the most gorgeous delphinium or any other perennial for effect.

The plant perfects itself slowly into bloom so that its most beautiful effect is not visible until July, but now its real value can be judged; unlike any other perennial it remains in most effective bloom until late in the fall. Of course, the finest flowers fade, but if you cut off the individual flower heads, as fast as they fade, new crops of blooms are borne uninterruptedly.

You can rely upon my assertion, that the plant is truly never out of bloom, once it starts.

The Color: Oh, what a delight. No two plants are alike. From the palest—almost whitish—lavender, the tints range to the very deepest imaginable, but each one is clear and has no inkling of any other color.

How to Employ: Exactly like hardy larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Culture: The seed should be sown from early May until July—the earlier, the better—either in a cold frame or in the garden, but in both instances the bed must be shaded. When large enough to handle transplant once more into a bed, allowing then 6 inches of space for each plant; finally early in September plant out into their permanent quarters and when ground becomes frozen cover up with six inches of straw. Allow 18 inches of space for each plant, when in border.

As the quantity of seed available for this year is extremely limited—and being anxious to disseminate this novelty at once—I offer,

Seeds, per pkt. (about 100 seeds), \$1.00

Strong Fieldgrown Plants—(Ready in April),
To bloom this year.....\$1.00 each

Young Seedling Plants—(Ready in May),
For next year's blooms.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Fuld's New Everblooming Hardy Carnation

I consider this the greatest plant novelty of the age; an English grower has crossed the hardy garden pink with the everblooming Hothouse Carnation and the result is the hardiness of the garden pink, with the stem, flower and everblooming habit of the other.

Just picture for yourself a bed of these plants showing thousands of large blooms from June until November. In October of this past season, our plants were literally snowed under with blossoms.

They have the same sweet fragrance as the hothouse carnation.

The originator describes a bed of these flowers as "An ocean of loveliness.



A Plant of "MARY"

pot cultivation for cold conservatories, frames, etc. Not the least beautiful is the effect of their delightful silvery glaucous foliage in the winter, amidst the dull sombre surroundings.

I offer three distinct sorts.

"Mary"

Pale rose-pink, with a light maroon center. A bold full flower, measuring 2 inches and over, smooth-edged petals and compact in form, with exceptionally strong stem and calyx. The habit of plant is compact and marvellously free-flowering, averaging some 12 to 18 inches in height. This, associated with its old clove perfume, makes it a plant which will be grown by everyone who loves flowers.

Strong Plants, each \$1.00

"Phyllis"

A delicate pale lilac of light symmetrical form. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and are delightfully perfumed. The wonderful free habit is not quite so heavy as "Mary" or "Dorothy," but the rapidity of its growth enables it to make large plants in a short time. This variety will be universally grown.

Strong Plants, each \$1.00

"Robert"

A delicate shade of old rose, with a light maroon center. The flowers are very large and semi-double, with a rich perfume and sound calyx. The habit of growth is exceptionally free and strong, producing a continuous supply of bloom from early spring until late autumn.

Strong Plants, each \$1.00

Special Offer—One plant each of the foregoing three New Carnations for \$2.50.

Fuld's "Pink Delight" Petunia

This is not a perennial but an annual.

Of all the flowering plants I know of there is no more satisfactory plant than the "Petunia," but most people dislike it because it is generally grown from seed, and no matter what color you sow a great number of the plants thus produced show us flowers of a hideous magenta, which we all hate. Even the lovely "Rosy Morn" has a tendency to turn bluish pink, which spoils our dream picture in the garden.

And now I offer you plants of a most charming pink petunia, of which most are guaranteed to produce flowers of a true clear pink—a lovely pink—that will make our garden a very paradise.

The flowers resemble the "Rosy Morn," but are larger, the plants more robust, and in freeness of bloom it has no equal.

Petunias have wonderful merits—they above all flower from June until the last thing in the fall, almost snow time. Strong potgrown plants ready in May.....Per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

Fuld's Gorgeous New Oriental Poppies

Oriental Poppies are usually known only in red—and you know I dislike red flowers—but now you have no excuse to still grow these red poppies for I offer you here a collection of delightful shades and tints so you can still enjoy these poppies in truly artistic colors.

	Each Dozen
— — Silver King, purest white, no markings.....	.50 \$5.00
— — Salmon Queen, deep salmon.....	.50 5.00
— — Mrs. John Hawkins, soft rose.....	.50 5.00
— — Lightness, soft pink.....	.50 5.00
— — Princess Ena, light pink.....	.50 5.00
— — Queen Alexandra, soft pink.....	.50 5.00
— — Rose Queen, old rose.....	.50 5.00
— — Jennie Mawson, salmon pink.....	.50 5.00
— — Mary Studholme, pure salmon.....	.50 5.00
— — Mrs. Perry, apricot pink.....	.50 5.00

Special Offer—One plant each of the foregoing 10 new Oriental Poppies for \$4.00

New Monkshood Aconitum Rostratum Coeruleum

Monkshood have become very popular of late, because they are above all in a delightful shade of blue, and they will do in semi-shaded positions.

The new variety differs from others that the shade of blue is clearer, brighter and more pronounced; it is a healthy grower, being propagated in Staten Island and a very easy plant to cultivate.

Height, 4 feet; flowering spell in August.

Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Spray your roses with "Melrosine."

FULD'S HARDY PLANTS

PLANTS are the most redeeming feature of all the goods handled by the horticulturists, for with them we give to our patrons something substantial—something which advances our anticipations by months and years. We know that we are going to see the unfolding of that beauty at once, and if we give our plants our full love and devoted attention, we soon call it our own.

But I have just one fault to find with the amateur. He becomes easily enthusiastic over a glowing description and says, "Oh, I must have that," and then he receives it and the question arises, "Where am I going to plant it?" The placing of the right plant in the wrong spot or vice versa is the one great stumbling block, and the main reason why our gardens are not more artistic.

"The benefit I wish to derive from dealing with me is not so much in the goods you receive, but in the pleasure the goods create for you." The selection which I am spreading here before you is exceptional, for it contains no guesses, but positive beauties—beauties which appeal instantly and leave no doubt as to their merits. Of course, the "Hardy Flowers" are my hobby, and besides I am a color crank. You can rely on my color descriptions; they should convey to you your own color conception.

In ordering please state when you wish to have shipments made.

Hardy plants, like friends, come back to us each year for a short visit, and how eagerly we await their arrival. What would our garden be in June without Larkspur, Foxgloves, Iris, Peonies? The beauty of a hardy garden is in the artistic arrangement and placing. It is very difficult for an amateur to do this out of his own knowledge and so I offer here a valuable and helpful service. If you will submit to me a pencil sketch of the outline of your border with dimensions I will at a very reasonable fee make a plan showing what your border should contain and where it should be placed. Or still better, I will come to you and suggest where your border ought to be located, how it should be shaped, how it should be planted, etc. Please communicate with me.

Perennials increase readily and it is better for them to be divided ever so often. If you want to know how you can increase your stock from 0 to 100 fold, subscribe to "Flower Lore." It tells the story of these flowers and you will learn more about them in one volume than in all the books ever published on the subject.

Aconitum

Popular Name: Monkshood or Helmet Flower or Wolf's Bane

These should be found in every garden, for they not only appear in the richest shades of blue, but they bloom at a season (late fall) when there is otherwise a scarcity of flowers, and finally they are one of the few plants to grow in the shade. To do really well they should be planted in a rich, friable soil and in a partially shaded place. I have seen them growing very successfully in solid shade. The roots, which are in the form of bulbs, should be set about 4 in. deep and not more than 6 in. of space should be given to a root, for only one stalk appears from a bulb until they have increased to a nest. Plant at least 6 (12 is better) in a spot to give effect.

- **Autumnale.** Grows 5 ft. tall, bearing spikes of dark blue flowers during August and September.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Fisherii.** Grows only 3 ft. high, with bright blue flowers in September and OctoberEach, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Napellus.** Deep blue flowers, 4-ft. spikes, August and September.
Each, 30c; dozen \$3.00

The Most Important Shrub of Recent Introduction

Buddleya Variabilis Magnifica

Popular Names: The Butterfly Bush—Summer Lilac

I was the first to recognize the valiant features of this attractive flower and to place it through an enthusiastic description before the American public so that it became instantly popular. Eight years ago, while in charge of the Michell Testing Gardens in Philadelphia, I imported this plant from China and I became so attached to it on account of its extraordinary attractions that I called the attention of the management to it. The management could not see at once the possibilities of this plant, but through my persuasive powers I made them see it. I wrote the description—a description which has since been copied by scores of catalogue writers—and I gave it its popular name, Butterfly bush. I was asked to prepare for a certain quantity of plants to be sold the following spring. I grew twice the quantity asked for, and even then it was not enough. Since then "the House of Michell" has featured this plant on the covers of its yearly catalogues and it has proven one of the greatest sellers in the plant line. And why? Because Webster's Dictionary does not contain proper words enough to express all the good points of this plant.

A tiny little spear planted out into the garden May 1 in a sunny spot and good soil, with occasional top feeding of liquid cow or sheep manure, will produce for us within two months a plant 4½ ft. high and the same width, showing a number of 3-ft. flower shoots of which fully 12 to 15 in. is the flowering part. The stems are woody, quite erect and dressed with small graceful lance-like leaves. Tiny little flowers solidly surround the stem, and as the lower flowers open first this flowering part tapers to a point at the tip. The little flowers are of the form of a lilac, the color is a rich light heliotrope, and the fragrance of this flower is that of lilac and heliotrope combined. That feature alone would make it popular. But it has other attractive ways. When this plant is in bloom it draws all the butterflies in the neighborhood. Imagine this beautiful shrub with hundreds of multi-colored butterflies constantly swarming around it, and you have a picture that no description can do justice to. Do not let the flowers fade, but cut the stems 18 in. long and in this way the plant will be in constant bloom from July until frost, and as the season progresses you have more flower spikes and flowers. The fragrance is so marked that you detect it from a distance. The plant is perfectly hardy, but requires the following treatment: About Dec. 1st cut the entire plant down to within 18 in. of the ground and cover the crown with a hill of soil about 12 in. high, so that only 6 in. of the wood is exposed. The following spring remove the soil and cut the remaining old wood down to one inch, for you must try to get an entire new growth from the base if you want to keep the plant in its proper place.

The flower is a splendid cutting material, but is of lasting nature only if the stems are broken and not cut.

I offer excellent, strong, field-grown plants...Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00

Young plantsEach, .50; dozen, 5.00

Achillea

Popular Name: Milfoil or Yarrow

A plant which will always succeed; in fact, it multiplies too rapidly. If you want to grow it right, lift the plant every spring and divide so that you can confine it to a given lot. It is a valuable plant for the hardy border, because it flowers in midsummer (August), when we seek all the flowers we can get.

- Boule de Neige. Rather dwarf (15 in.), but covered on top with a multitude of miniature perfect double daisy-like flowers, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, in purest white. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- The Pearl. The very duplicate of the foregoing, but growing fully 2 to 3 ft. tall. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Perry's White. Large, double flowers of purest white. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Alyssum

Popular Name: Gold Dust

Dwarf edging plants which grow in a dense semi-globe of silvery gray foliage and in May show a wealth of gold, covering with its flowers the entire plant. Height, about 10 in.; space required, 9 in.

- Saxatile Compactum. Single flowers of golden yellow.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Anchusa

Popular Name: Alkanet, Sea Bugloss

I am always amazed when I hear people tell me that they do not know this plant, for if I could have but three plants one would be a Rose, one a Delphinium and the third Anchusa. Its culture is of the easiest nature. In "Flower Lore," Volume I, I have shown how to increase this plant.

- Italica Dropmore Variety. Grows to a height of 5 ft. and spreads fully 2 ft. In June its loose branches are showered with large forget-me-not-like flowers of a delightful blue. By not allowing the spikes to go to seed it can be had in bloom for six weeks during June and July. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Opal. The same as the foregoing, but in a lighter shade; rather new and rare..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Myosotidiflora. Quite different from the foregoing, growing dwarf 15 in. high and through, with large heart-shaped leaves and cluster sprays of full forget-me-not flowers in May; very scarce. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Anemone Japonica

Popular Names: Windflower, Japanese Anemones

Allow one foot of space, planted in sheltered location, and give rich soil. They flower in late fall.

- Alba. Pure white..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Alice. Semi-double flowers of russet pink.... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Kriemhilde. Semi-double flowers of soft rose. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Prince Henry. Rather dwarf (12 in.), pink flowers. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Rosa Superba. Single flowers of a delightful pink. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Whirlwind. Purest white, very good..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Arabis

Popular Name: Rockcress

One of the first perennials to bloom, showing its mantle of white early in April, with the first daffodils and hyacinths. It is a splendid ground cover and should be used in large quantities through the garden. The plant grows only 8 in. high and requires about 6 to 9 in. space.

- Albida. Single flowers of snowy white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Aquilegia

Popular Name: Columbine

I am listing the long-spurred varieties only. Allow one foot of space for each plant. Columbines will do splendidly in shade, almost as good as in the sun.

- Chrysantha. .Pale yellow..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Alba. Pure white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Coerulea. Light blue, with white corolla..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Rose Queen. Delightful pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Armeria

A dwarf edging plant, 6 in. high, globe shape, June and July.

- Cephalotes Rosea. Light pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Artemisia Lactiflora

Popular Name: Milkflower

If you do not know the plant, be sure to adopt it for your garden. Allow 18 in. of space. From a group of spirea-like leaves appear several stout stems which branch freely until they reach a pyramid 5 and 6 ft. high. These smooth, leafless branches are literally bedecked from August until frost with tiny cream-colored bells, so that the plant looks like one milky plume. It has certain fragrance..... Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00

Hardy Asters

Popular Name: Michaelmas Daisy

The newer varieties which I offer here are the best in existence and are extremely effective. Allow 18 in. space.

- Climax. Five feet tall, with flowers measuring 1½ inches in diameter, flowering late in fall; coolr, lavender..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Feltham. A delightful clear amethyst blue. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Grandiflorus. The sweetest of all. The flowers are of a dark violet and measure 2 inches through. It is the last to bloom in October and November. Height, only 2 feet..... Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00
- Novae Anglia Purple. Six feet, large flowers, rich purple, October. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- St. Egwin. Bushy 3 ft., pink in September. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Robert Parker. Five feet, clear lavender, September and October. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- White Queen. Five feet, pure white, September and October. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Sub-Ceruleus. This is quite unlike the rest. It grows but 18 in. high and sends up several straight flower stems, each topped with a daisy-like flower of amethyst blue in June and July. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Baptisia Australis

A tall branching plant attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet and showing in July large spikes of violet blue lupin-like flowers. Space, 18 inches.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Campanula

Popular Name: Bellflower

- Glomerata Dahurica. An upright growing plant, attaining a height of 12 in. and showing umbels of beautiful deep blue upright bells in June and July..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Media (Canterbury Bell). This is a biennial too well known to require description. I offer it in three separate colors of pink, white and blue. Space, 12 inches..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Persicifolia (Peach Bell). Plants grow 2 ft. high with slender stalks dressed with cup-shaped flowers of lavender blue in June and July. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Persicifolia Alba. White flowers..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Hardy Carnation

Also Known as Clove Pinks

Even without flowers these plants are attractive in their dress of silvery green, which they retain even in the winter. Flowering season June-July. Height, 6 in.

- **Her Majesty.** Pure white flowers, with delightful fragrance. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Carmen.** Rosy pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **White Reserve.** This is a gem, producing its flowers of pure white on 12-in. stems and in constant procession from June until frost. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Centaurea

Popular Name: Hardy Cornflower

- **Macrocephala.** A robust plant, attaining a height of 18 in. and showing giant bachelor-button flowers of a rich yellow in June and July. Space 12 in..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Cerastium

Popular Name: Snow in Summer

A splendid ground cover and rock plant, foliage silvery gray with a velvety surface. In May and June the plant is a sheet of white.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Chelone

Popular Name: Shellflower

- **Barbata Coccinea.** From a cluster of pretty leaves rise slender spikes to a height of 4 to 6 ft., with tube-shaped flowers of coral pink in August. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The following I consider the cream of over 100 varieties now on the market. They are all of pompon form and of distinct, desirable shades.

- **Lilian Doty.** Delicate shell pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Donald.** Cream pink with bronze center..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Golden Climax.** Splendid yellow..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Inez.** Rich bronze red..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Inga.** True blood red..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Ruth.** Cerise..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Tiber.** Bronze throughout..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Waco.** Pure white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Zenobia.** Golden yellow..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Cimicifuga

Popular Name: Snake Root

- **Racemosa.** A very charm for the garden in August. From a bushy plant 2 ft. high rise several slender, snake-like stems, which twist toward the tip but are resplendent with pure white flowers.

Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Coreopsis

- **Grandiflora.** Slender stems with golden yellow flowers from June until October. Space, 12 in.; height, 18 in..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Dianthus

Popular Name: Pinks

These differ considerably from the Hardy Carnations offered on previous pages. The foliage is clear deep green.

- **Deltoides** (Maiden Pink). A dwarf creeping plant, which in June is a mantle of pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Deltoides Alba.** Pure white flower..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Atrococcineus.** Plant grows 15 in. high and produces Sweet Williams-like double flowers of a rich crimson from June until frost.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Delphinium

Popular Name: Hardy Larkspur

Dictamnus

Popular Names: Ditany, Burning Bush, Gasplant

A very attractive plant growing 3 ft. high with clusters of pea-like flowers in July and August.

— Fraxinella. Purple..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
— Alba. White..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Doronicum

Popular Name: Golden Spring Daisy

If the merits of this plant were better known there would not be enough plants in America to go around. It is the first tall perennial to bloom, showing a wealth of exquisite golden daisies on 2-foot stems in May, just while daffodils and cottage tulips are aglow.

— **Plantagineum Excelsum.** Yellow..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Digitalis

Popular Name: Foxgloves

I offer this popular plant in three separate colors, pink, white and purple.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Echinops

Popular Name: Globe Thistle

A thistle-like plant growing 4 ft. high and showing many flower globes of steel blue during summer and fall. Very showy in the border.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Erigeron

Add this plant upon my recommendation to your selection this year and you will never again be without it. If I had to give this flower a popular name, I would call it the Golden Chalice Cup. A dwarf, rather compact plant, throws up early in spring a great many slender flower stems 18 in. high, each carrying a cup-shaped flower of exquisite beauty. Flowering spell in June. Space, 12 in.

Aurantiacus. Deep orange golden..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Eupatorium Coelestinum

Popular Name: Hardy Ageratum

A splendid subject for the blue garden, growing to the majestic height of fully 6 ft. and showing its broad bouquet of Ageratum-like flowers in an exceedingly fine shade of deep blue from September on. Space, 1 ft.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

"Flower Lore," by Maurice Fuld, tells you all about increasing Perennials in your own garden \$1.25 per year

Funkia

Popular Name: Day Lily

This plant is grown not only for its flowers but for its foliage as well. It is very attractive when used in bold groups or as edgings of borders and walks. Allow 1 foot of space for each plant while young.

- **Coerulea.** This is the common day lily with its oblong leaves of green and the graceful spikes of lavender blue flowers in July and August. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Thos. Hogg.** A gem for the bold group. The large, massive leaves which are glaucous in color are enhanced by a narrow margin of white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Subcordata Alba.** This is the giant white day lily so well known for its massive pure white flowers, appearing in July. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Undulata Variegata.** A variegated edging plant, growing very dwarf and most attractively marked in green and white. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Gaillardia Grandiflora

Popular Name: The Blanket Flower

The color combination of its flowers does not appeal to me, namely, yellow and red, the two most barbaric colors. But there is one redeeming feature about this plant—it is in bloom from June until frost. Space, 1 ft.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Gypsophila

Popular Name: Baby's Breath

In most gardens it is used simply so we have some cutting material to go with sweet peas or similar flowers, but have you ever realized what a wonderful effect it creates in the border if properly employed? If you have any plants of which the flowers appear rather in strong tones, place this Baby's Breath against it and it will soften the crude color. Space, 1 ft.

- **Paniculata.** Single flowers; plants 2 ft. high..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Helenium

Popular Name: Sneezewort

There are just two seasons of the year that I love the rich yellows in the garden. The first is when nature awakens in the springtime with a burst of glory, and again when the cool fall days make one seek the warmer shades of colors. Helenium is a glorious plant for the fall, showing at its best in September and October, spreading out its wonderful head of golden daisy-like flowers like a myriad of stars. Plants as a rule attain a height of 5 ft. and spread fully 2 ft.

- **Automnale Superbum.** Pure golden yellow flowers. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Riverton Gem.** Gold overlaid with bronze, the ideal coloring for fall. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Helianthus Orgyalis

Popular Name: Fountain Sunflower

The word "sunflower" awakens in our mind instantly a plant of coarse construction and inartistic appearance, and to the critical gardener it is the one plant that will have to be tabooed from the garden, and yet I am offering Sunflower, claiming at the same time I have a sense for the artistic, and why? Because the variety offered here should not be called a Sunflower, for in form and appearance it is most beautiful. From the base arise a number of slender stalks, thickly dressed with fine long weeping foliage, and these stalks attain a height of fully 7 to 8 ft., and so beautifully arranged that they remind you of the sprays of a fountain. Fully one-third of the upper part of the plant shows fine sprays with clusters of small golden star-like blooms, which in the month of October give a most picturesque background to the garden. Allow 3 feet of space between each plant.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Hemerocallis

Popular Name: Yellow Day Lily, also called Lemon Lily

Many varieties of this plant are offered today, but there are few which are distinct and deserve recognition. I am offering just three because they are the three I like best. They are distinct in color and flower at different seasons of the year. Always allow a foot of space for each plant.

- Apricot. Plants 2 to 3 ft. high in a soft shade of orange, flowering in July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Flava. The popular lemon lily, flowering in June. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Heuchera Sanguinea

Popular Name: Alum Root

A plant of dainty charm, both in foliage and flower. From a nest of leaves that never rise higher than 6 in. above the ground you can see in June numberless thin wire-like flower stalks to a height of 15 inches, which will show on the top a loose spray of tiny coral-pink bells, easily swayed by the gentlest breeze. Space, 1 ft.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Fuld's "Delightful" Hollyhocks

I have limited my offer to three shades, because one can always employ these shades with artistic effect in the garden. Space, 18 in. Read "Flower Lore" if you want to make Hollyhocks truly hardy.

- Double Salmon Pink. I promise my patrons a little pleasant surprise when they see this particular variety of Hollyhock in bloom. It is "just delightfully different" from anything you have ever grown. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- Double Pure White.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Double Pale Yellow.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hypericum Moserianum

Popular Name: St. John's Wort

One of the most delightful plants to be placed in the foreground of the border. In its true nature it is a little shrub sending out a series of wire-like wooden stems in all directions, but being rather weak they lie almost all on the ground. These stems are richly dressed with rounded glossy leaves which always give the plant a clean and healthy appearance. Between each set of leaves all along the stem appear the flowers, which you would recognize at once as a single yellow tea rose. The great virtue of the plant is that it is in bloom from June until frost. Allow 2 ft. of space for a plant. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Iberis Semperflorens

Popular Name: Hardy Candytuft

Ideal for edging and plant remains dwarf and grows compact. Toward the end of May the entire plant appears as if covered with a sheet of snow. After the flowers disappear the seed pods remain in a vivid green. Space, 6 in.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

If you want to enjoy the practice of sowing seed order an
"Everyman's Seed Sower."

An ingenious tool for the amateur.

50c. each

GERMAN IRIS

What is more spectacular in May in our garden than a large planting of Iris, and what really does better under all kinds of conditions than these beautiful flowers? They fit most anywhere and will grow well in all kinds of soil; they even can be naturalized on banks, in partial shade, near ponds or in meadows, but when they are placed in trim rows or massive clumps in conspicuous spots in our gardens, it is here that they are most showy.

Their culture is perhaps the easiest of all plants, and yet I feel I ought to mention a few of their likes and dislikes, so that you may grow them to their highest point of perfection.

To begin with, April is the real month to plant them, for at that time they are dormant and can stand hard handling. Enrich the soil, if possible, with well-decayed stable manure, and if this is not available, use liberal quantities of bone meal and wood ashes, but place these fully six inches below the roots, and by roots I do not mean the tuber, but the long, thin fleshy roots which grow from the tuber. Dig the soil well, and if you begin with young plants, allow 12 inches of space between them, but if you use clumps, allow 18 inches of space. Place the tuber not deeper than 2 inches below the surface, and if it is long, place it horizontally, and if by next spring the tubers show near the surface, do not feel that they are out of their place, but just slightly press them down into the soil, but do not cover them, for it is their nature to expose their tubers, or so-called rhyzomen, above the ground to reach the sun. This is one of the mistakes all amateurs make. I see you smiling, for that is just what you used to do.

By planting in April they will flower the following spring, but being very young, one must not judge them perfect that year; it is the year following that we can get real results. We should always plant something with them, or rather through them, and as a suggestion I offer Gladiolii, which are planted in May, flower in August, and are lifted again in the fall, and also Hardy Asters, for they come up later, do not interfere with the flowering spell of the Iris, but later hide the yellowing foliage and produce a cloud effect of color during September and October.

UNIQUE NEW SORTS

As with all flowers, the German Iris has been constantly improved by specialists and hybridizers, and what we thought good enough for our gardens ten years ago is now considered obsolete. Really, when we see the newer sorts we cannot help to realize that some of the most popular sorts on the market today are doomed to oblivion in the near future. Amongst the new sorts, we find size, more robustness, a freer blooming habit, better colors. These newer sorts cannot be had as yet in large quantities, but I feel like you—that my garden lacks its main attraction if I cannot show my friends something better than they have ever seen.

Amongst my many friends I have one who always loved the Iris better than any other flower, and he possesses today the most complete collection of these garden orchids, and three years ago I asked him to select for my friends a dozen or so of his very best and increase them so they, too, may share with him the joy of possessing the best. He is now ready to supply them through me and, more than that, he also lets me offer clumps so you may enjoy them at once in their fullest glory. He is not in this business for financial gains—being an amateur—and for this reason I am in position to offer these novelties at most attractive prices.

UNIQUE NEW GERMAN IRIS

Selection of Varieties

Please Note—All the varieties under this heading will be shipped direct from the grower and in separate packages, to insure the genuine article to my patrons.

Please indicate clearly on your order if you want 2-year-old clumps or divisions.

For explanations I wish to say that 2-year-old clumps have several flowering growth, while divisions are only single.

	Divisions			Clumps		
	Each.	Doz.	100.	Each.	Doz.	100.
Caprice. Gigantic blooms of solid violet blue.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Conspicua. Upper buff and yellow, falls maroon, most effective large blooms.....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Cubero. Rich orange yellow, lower petals, striped maroon.....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Iris King. Standards lemon yellow, falls deep satiny brown with margin of golden, very large and robust grower.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Isolene. Standards pale lavender, falls light purple, refined and large	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Ed. Michael. One of the rarest varieties, standard mauve, falls deep mauve; a giant flower.....	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
Lohengrin. Standard and falls uniform, orchid pink; an acquisition.	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Niebelungen. Standards fawn, falls violet, very handsome and large..	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Rhein Nixe. Standards pure white, falls deep violet blue with narrow white margin, most effective in masses.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Tamerlane. Foliage very heavy, standards light blue, falls deep purple.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Victorine. Standard white, falls mottled violet.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Midnight. Deep violet purple throughout; very fine.....	.35	3.50	25.00	.60	6.00	40.00

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 12 sorts..... \$5.50

One each of the foregoing 11 sorts, excluding Ed. Michael..... 4.00

The above offer is for divisions only.

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Standard Offer of Regular Sorts of MY FAVORITE GERMAN IRIS

Please Note—Of the following list I furnish good, strong commercial plants (not clumps), but most of these will flower the first season.

	Each.	Doz.
Admiral Togo. White, slightly flushed lavender, edged purple..	\$.25	\$2.50
Boccage. Rose striped white (new).....	.25	2.50
Celeste. Tall, clear, light blue; very fine.....	.25	2.50
Cyphiane Superba. A striking novelty; purple crimson.....	.25	2.50
De Suze. Violet.....	.25	2.50
Duchess de Nemours. White, with purple rays.....	.25	2.50
Florentina. White, slightly tinted lavender.....	.25	2.50
Florentina Alba. Purest white; quite early.....	.25	2.50
General Grant. Deep purple blue.....	.25	2.50
Gazelle. Rich maroon.....	.25	2.50
Honorabilis. Yellow, with fall of purplish margin.....	.25	2.50
Hector. Purple; yellow case.....	.25	2.50
La Tendresse. Delicate lavender and lilac.....	.25	2.50
La Tristesse. A smoky white; only for fanciers.....	.25	2.50
Magnet. Light purple.....	.25	2.50
Mrs. H. Darwin. Dwarf; large white flowers with violet veins.	.25	2.50
Melle Almira. Sky blue; extra fine; tall, broad foliage and gigantic flowers.....	.25	2.50
Mme. Chereau. A giant rising 4½ ft. high, with clear white flowers; beautifully fringed and shaded violet at edges; very showy.....	.25	2.50
Mrs. Neubrunner. Clear golden yellow throughout; a great novelty and one of the finest sorts in this collection.....	.35	3.50
Othello. Rich deep purple.....	.25	2.50
Pallida Dalmatica. The king of all; broad, tall foliage of a bluish green color, with spikes 5 ft. tall; crowned with magnificent giant flowers of the clearest lavender; four flowers on a stem, as a rule.....	.35	4.50
Pallida Speciosa. Violet.....	.25	2.50
Pallida Australis. Mauvy lavender; quite unique and rich.....	.25	2.50
Paquit. Violet.....	.25	2.50
Sappho. White, with lilac markings.....	.25	2.50
Sans Souci. Yellow, with brown markings.....	.25	2.50
Walneri. Light blue, suffused with royal purple.....	.25	2.50

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 27 sorts..... \$6.00

Yucca Filamentosa

Popular Name: Adam's Needle

A nest of stiff leaves terminates in a needle-like point, giving it the appearance of a Mexican Cactus, but from its center rises a stout stem, where in July we see most magnificent white bell-shaped flowers to a height of 4 to 5 ft. Flowering spell July. Space, 2 ft..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

I can furnish many other perennials not mentioned here, and if lists are submitted to me I will promptly quote.

Japanese Iris

The Orchids of the July Garden.—"Flower Lore" for August, 1916, gives a detailed story of "How to Grow These Successfully." Really you should not be without this practical monthly. Subscribe for it now; \$1.25 per year.

Please order by number, as the Japanese names are so difficult to pronounce.

Double Japanese Iris

1. Gekka-no-nami. Pure white.	39. Tsurugi-no-nami. Light maroon, white flecks.
2. Shishi-odori. Deep purple.	55. Exquisite. Light lavender, purple veins.
3. Kummoma-na-sora. White.	56. Eugene. White, striped purple.
6. Gei-shori. Light purple, spotted white.	57. Fratte. White, blue veins.
14. Hana-avi. Large; blue.	58. Galatea. Light blue, white veins.
22. Shishi-ikari. Light purple, spotted white.	59. Gold Bound. Large, white, golden center.
25. Yedo-jiman. Purplish blue; very large.	62. Mahogany. Dark red.
31. Kosui-no-iro. Light blue; very fine.	63. Mt. Feld. White, purple veins.
35. Suchinkioa. Purple, spotted white.	64. Blue Bird. Large; blue lavender tint; fine.
36. Yedo-Kagami. Light maroon, tinted lavender.	65. Navarre. Rose, veined blue.
	66. Danube. Rich blue, golden center.

Single Japanese Iris

4. Kumo-obi. Blue, purple veins.	29. Shiga-no-ura-nami. Large; purplish blue.
7. Sofu-no-Koi. Purple, spotted white.	34. Momijuo-no-taki. Light maroon.
10. Yomo-no-umi. White, slightly shaded purple.	41. Oyodo. Light lavender; purple veins.
13. Taiheiraku. Light maroon, spotted white.	13. Wakamuraski. Light purple, with white spots.
19. Kimo-no-Megumi. Violet rose, purple veins.	48. Tora-odori. Purplish blue, spotted white.
21. Yezo-nishiki. Maroon, white spots.	50. Date-dogu. Light purple; large.
27. O-torigi. Light purple.	66. Neptune. Lilaceous pink.
28. Shirataki. White, with pink center.	67. Peach Blossom. Rosy white.

Strong roots—Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

Iris Siberica

Popular Name: The Siberian Iris

This variety differs from the foregoing by a very bushy growth of narrow, lance-like leaves, which attain a height of 3½ ft. Through these appear in July flower stems with rather medium-sized flat flowers.

— Orientalis. Clear blue.....	..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
— Snow Queen. Purest white.....	..... Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Lavender

Surely I need not extol the virtues of this popular flower, but I do want to say that its proper use is either in the mauve, grey or blue gardens.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Linum Perenne
Popular Name: Flax

From a dense cluster of grass-like leaves appear several extremely slender flower stems, which attain a height of 12 to 15 in., showing on the top a series of elegant cup-shaped blossoms in an exquisite shade of blue. The stems are so slender that the least breeze will wave them. They are in bloom just exactly when our Larkspur are glorious, and so they are a wonderful material for the blue garden.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Lobelia Syphilitica Hybrida Popular Name: The Blue Lobelia

Another splendid subject for the blue garden, because its shades of blue are very clear and distinct. From a set of heavy leaves appears, as a rule, one and two stout stems, attaining a height of 4 ft., of which the upper part is closely surrounded by sage-like blossoms. This being a hybrid, it varies its shades of blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lupins

If you want to grow Lupins well, you must have a rich soil with a good drainage and you must never let them want for moisture. Don't be alarmed if the plants die down after blooming, because that is their habit, but do not disturb the soil where they are growing, because they will reappear in the fall. Space, 12 in.

- Blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Delicate Pink.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- White.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lysimachia Nummularia Popular Name: Creeping Jenny or Moneywort

There isn't a garden in which we haven't a spot that you would like to cover with an artistic green, but most of our efforts are fruitless. Now, if you have a spot which is very shaded and rather moist, take my suggestion and plant this particular one, as you are not only covering the ground with a most beautiful gossy green cover, but during June and July your ground will be a sheet of gold through the buttercup-like blossoms that cover the surface. The leaves of this plant are very small and round, but are borne so close to one another that the ground cannot be seen.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lychnis Popular Name: Lamp Flower

Of course, owing to my personal feeling against scarlet flowers, I cannot offer the usual varieties found in the offers of the nurseryman, but I am going to present for your approval two of the loveliest gems that I believe exist today among all the hardy flowers.

- *Grandiflora*. A novelty introduced to us from Japan. A robust plant producing 12 or more stout spikes which grow to a height of 2t ft., each terminating in a gigantic star-like blossom of the most exquisite salmon pink. Each stalk produces from 10 to 12 such blossoms, one after the other. Its hardiness is assured. Flowering season, July.

Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50

Myosotis

Popular Name: Forget-Me-Not

I am offering here only the hardy Forget-Me-Nots.

- **Dissitiflora.** Very robust foliage and flower stems, with broad clusters of flowers in June.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Palustris Semperflorens.** The ever-blooming Forget-Me-Not. This really is the most valuable variety. By shearing the tops as the flowers show an inclination to recede, we produce a sheet of bloom. Forget-Me-Nots of this kind are ideal subjects for the edging of grass walks, for planting naturally in dells and moist situations. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Nepeta Mussini

A most valuable plant if we know its true merits. Its ideal application is as a ground cover in shady locations, where the dense foliage not only gives a delightful shade of green, but during the latter part of June and early part of July the plants are a sheet of mauve, giving forth a slight fragrance, which makes a spot where they are liberally employed a most enchanting corner to seek. Mrs. Wilder, in her book, "My Garden," dwells at length on this plant, and it is really due to her that I have learned the great value of this charming flower. The stock is still very scarce.

Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Oenothera Youngi

Popular Name: Evening Primrose

Another plant of which we have to know its helpful mission to appreciate it. Its great virtue is that it flowers in solid shade, and even under pine trees, where nothing else has been known to grow. Grows into a bush 18 in. high, and during June and July is completely smothered under its crop of saucer-like golden flowers.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Oriental Poppies

Here again I must omit to offer all the scarlet varieties, for I am endeavoring to educate the public to the use of more artistic garden plants. In the July, 1916, number of "Flower Lore" I have disclosed how anyone can produce 25 plants of any variety of Oriental Poppy from any one plant in the garden inside of one month. Isn't this worth to you the price of subscription to this paper—\$1.25 per year?

	Each.	Dozen:
— — Silver King. Purest white, no markings.....	.50	\$5.00
— — Salmon Queen. Deep salmon.....	.50	5.00
— — Mrs. John Hawkins. Soft rose.....	.50	5.00
— — Lightness. Soft rose.....	.50	5.00
— — Princess Ena. Light pink.....	.50	5.00
— — Queen Alexandra. Soft pink.....	.50	5.00
— — Rose Queen. Old rose.....	.50	5.00
— — Jennie Mawson. Salmon pink.....	.50	5.00
— — Mary Studholme. Pure salmon.....	.50	5.00
— — Mrs. Perry. Apricot pink.....	.50	5.00

Iceland Poppy

This tender little grey-foliaged plant is attractive even without blooms, but when at the end of May it sends up its cup-shaped blossoms of pale yellow it outrivals the best of the Tulips. It does particularly well in the cooler climates, and will stay in bloom there for several months. I am offering the yellow variety only.....Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00

Pentstemon Digitalis

Popular Name: Beard Tongue

This robust plant, which from a set of foxglove-like leaves sends up several stout stems to a height of 3 ft., towards the upper part dressed with tube-shaped blossoms of a white tinged with purple, are in their prime during June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hardy Phlox

Every catalogue offers the amateur large selections of varieties, and he is at a loss to know just which he should have. There are so many shades described as pink, which all border on the magenta. There are shades described as salmon that are truly hideous scarlet; others as crimson, which are purple. And those described as purple are the most undesirable. I have tried to remedy this evil, and I have cut out, to begin with, everything that is either scarlet or magenta, and then all which are weak in growth, diseased, or of which the flowers are small, or which do not possess special merit as to color. And so I am offering you just a limited selection from all the bewildering offers, and you can adopt every one of them and feel that you haven't one too many.

Phlox Decussata

This name is applied to all the showy Phloxes which come into bloom with us in August. The varieties under this heading are all of that type.

- **Dawn.** I feel quite proud that I have been able to induce the producer of this wonderful novelty to let me have a number of plants so I can furnish them to my patrons. I consider this variety the most beautiful of all the pink shades, even excelling the popular Elizabeth Campbell. The plant is very healthy, sends its spikes up to a height of 2½ ft., each bearing a gigantic cluster of large flowers of a delicate cream pink. I have seen it employed in gardens where it outshone all other pink Phloxes.....Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50
- **Elizabeth Campbell.** The well-known delicate salmon pink Phlox. My plants are absolutely true to name.....Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- **Selma.** Another beautiful pink Phlox, delicate in shading and delightful to look upon. The plant is healthy and strong. The flowers are very large.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Tapis Blanc.** We have here a variety of distinct growth, attaining a height of only 18 in., but coming into bloom as early as June and staying in bloom until frost. Produces enormous heads of pure white blossoms, and as a companion to our pink varieties is indispensable. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Pantheon.** For a clear shade of deep pink nothing is more attractive than this variety.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Thor.** For a rich shade, one that will attract your eye instantly, this novelty excels all others. Its true coloring may be described as a deep salmon pink. The individual flowers are enormous in size. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- **Queen.** Purest white. A splendid grower and bloomer. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Wenadis.** A delicate clear lavender.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Phlox Suffruticosa

Miss Lingard

This, as a rule, is catalogued under the foregoing, but its habit, form of growth and flower are so distinct that one should learn to know it by its proper classification. The main point in which it differs is this: Its foliage and stems are glossy. The flowers are produced in a long spray and not in a flat head. It begins to bloom fully a month earlier, and, of course, is through blooming much sooner. Its color is purest white.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

MY FAVORITE PAEONIES

In the August edition of "My Garden Favorite" I have given a very thorough treatise on the culture of Paeonies, so that it is not necessary to repeat it here. Paeonies can be planted successfully until the actual frost appears.

We Offer 3 to 5-Eye Roots Only of These

Alratre. One of the finest Paeonies in cultivation. Large convex bloom, perfect pyramid of milk white, with cream center, light ruby markings.	Each, \$1.00
Asa Gray. Very large, full imbricated bloom of delicate lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Very free and strong grower. The only Paeony in this color. Fragrant and distinct.....	Each, \$1.50
Albert Crousse. One of the grandest sorts. Immense, very full convex blooms, of delicate fresh pink, showing when fully opened a well-formed, pointed rosebud in center. One of the most striking Paeonies of its class.....	Each, \$1.50
Baroness Schroeder. Very large globular flesh, fading to pure white; very fragrant, strong, free blooming. One of the finest Paeonies in cultivation.....	Each, \$2.00
Couronne d'Or. Very late. Good sized flowers of creamy white, sometimes flaked carmine at center.....	Each, 50c
Delache. Tall, immense globular heads of crimson maroon.....	Each, 50c
Dorchester (Richardson). Pink. One of the latest to bloom. Decidedly dwarf, compact grower; flower very full and double in color, about the shade of La France Rose.....	Each, 75c
Duchess de Nemours. Large and full, the most nearly pure white. Each, 50c	
Edward Andre. A magnificent dark bedding Paeony. Very large globular flowers of highly varnished mahogany red, ultimately opening out to Anemone shape and revealing a gorgeous collar of gold.....	Each, 75c
Felix Crousse. Late. Large, round heads perfectly double; deep crimson marked with cardinal at base of petals.....	Each, 75c
Festiva Maxima. About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Paeony of all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.....	Each, 50c
Golden Harvest. One of the most beautiful. Anemone shaped, primrose feathered pale pink, clear canary yellow center.....	Each, \$1.00
Hercules. A magnificent bedder; foliage concealed by bloom. Loose globular heads open out to Anemone shape, 8 inches across. From bright rose to blush white, with thick collar and center of deepest yellow.	Each, 50c
Humei. Pure, bright deep rose; vigorous grower; one of the best late blooming varieties.....	Each, 50c
Isabelle Karlitzky. Delicate rose, very large and full.....	Each, 50c
La France. Giant flowers, very compact and double; solid rose-white color; very fragrant; strong, tall, free bloomer; perfect rose type; the finest Paeony to date.....	Each, \$12.00
L'Esperance. Deep rose with crinkly white lips; extra large and fine; the earliest large pink.....	Each, 50c
Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant, velvety cerise red.....	Each, 50c
Mad. Boulanger. Immense bloom of fine form, tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, with silvery border. In every respect a truly fine flower. Late mid-season.....	Each, \$1.00
Mad. Calot. Large, convex flowers, blush white with salmon shadings.	Each, 75c
Marie Lemoine (Calot). Dwarf, extra late and very scarce. White, faintly tinged chamois.....	Each, 50c

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Mons. Chas. Leveque. The earliest Chinensis Paeony to bloom, at least three days earlier than any other variety. Time of bloom, in addition to the fact that it is a really fine, large, handsome flower of clear pink with salmon shadings, makes it a most profitable cut flower for the trade.....	Each, 75c
M. Krelage. A splendid full-petaled globular head; vivid crimson.	Each, \$1.00
M. Thiers. Bright magenta with full-feathered center.....	Each, 50c
Officinalis Rosea Superba. Very full soft pink, in early seasons in bloom for Decoration Day; not quite as early as Mons. Chas. Leveque.	Each, 75c
Officinalis Rubra. The Decoration Day Paeony.....	Each, 50c
Officinalis Alba Plena. The earliest white, large convex, full double bloom. The true variety is very scarce. A very profitable cut flower..	Each, 75c
Queen Victoria. The broad guard petals are a pretty bluish-white; large center slightly edged pink. Large.....	Each, 50c
Richardson's Perfection. Large flowers; light flesh with white center.	Each, \$1.00
Rubra Superba. Very tall and strong, with long, stiff stems and elegant dark-red flowers.....	Each, 75c
Meissonier. Deep velvety cardinal, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals.....	Each, 50c
Modele de Perfection. Immense cup-shaped bloom, flesh pink, marbled bright rose, silvery border, extra fine. Long stemmed, late...	Each, 50c
Mons. Jules Elie. The peerless pure pink. Broad, reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converging to an apex. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence.	Each, \$1.00
Mme. Emilie Gaille. Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, creamy flash, beautifully shaded soft rose, a combination of rare beauty, long pointed buds, long stems, late.....	Each, \$1.00
Gloire de Chas. Gombault. Guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals narrowing toward center. Fine.....	Each, \$1.50
Mad. Ducel. An immense solid bomb of silvery pink, very distinct and free. One of the very best peonies, fragrant and free.....	Each, \$1.00
Virginie. Opens a dainty pink with yellow stamens and forms into a solid pink bomb like a ball of satin.....	Each, \$1.00
Mlle. Leonie Calot. Perfect shaped convex flower, very soft flesh color, an extra fine market flower.....	Each, 75c
Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine 1906). The strongest growing of all peonies without exception. Flowers of remarkable size, full, double. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal tipped with silver; fragrance agreeable and penetrating. One of the six best peonies in existence...	Each, \$4.00
Soulange. The most unique colored of all peonies, deep orange salmon at the head, overlaid delicate reddish brown. A marvelous combination of color. Very strong, erect and tall grower.....	Each, \$15.00
Therese. Enormous bloom, rose type, rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. Strong grower and very free, mid-season. A really grand sort. Strong roots.....	Each, \$10.00
Triomphe de Exposition de Lille. A huge pyramid of fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed darker, with silvery guard petals. Free.....	Each, 50c

Phlox Subulata

Popular Name: The Creeping Phlox

For the covering of boulders, rockeries or overhanging edges, or even for the front of borders, nothing equals the brilliancy of this flower in the end of May or beginning of June. Like a moss, the foliage covers the ground, and when the starry blossoms make their appearance the foliage is simply hidden. But here again we have several shades that we cannot employ artistically in the garden, particularly the variety known as Pink, because it borders on magenta; so I have omitted it and you can rely on my description being true.

- White.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Model. Bright pink.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Physostegia

Popular Name: False Dragonhead

If planted in rich, moist soil these plants, with their straight, erect flowers attain a height of 6 ft. or more, of which fully 18 in. is a compact flower-spike, in the manner of Snapdragons. These flowers are in their prime in July, August and September.

- Virginica rosea. Delicate lavender pink.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Virginica alba. Pure white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Platycodon

Popular Names: Chinese Balloon or Bellflower

Indispensable for the blue garden, particularly because it makes its appearance in August, when we need every flower we can find. Its further charm lies in its wonderful richness of blue color, a blue that you do not find in any other plant, except in the Gentian. The flower, before it opens, has all the appearance of a balloon. When it is open it is like a large saucer, borne towards the top of the stem, which is rather slender, and in order to keep the plant tidy must be staked.

- Grandiflora. Clear, deep blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Grandiflora alba. Pure white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Polemonium

Popular Name: Jacob's Ladder

This plant grows to a height of 12 in., being composed of a number of fleshy stalks, which are beautifully dressed with fine fern-like growth and which show, towards the end of May or beginning of June, towards the upper part a mass of tiny, star-like flowers.

- Richardsoni. Clear, deep blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Richardsoni alba. Pure white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Plumbago Larpentae

Popular Name: Leadwort Giant Hardy Lobelia

If you remember the little edging Lobelia used in gardens, with its wonderful flowers of blue, and simply enlarge its foliage and flowers three times the size and imagine it in bloom during August and September, you have an exact picture of this lovely edging plant. Height, 8 in. Space for each plant, 8 in.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Primula Vulgaris

Popular Name: The Hardy English Primrose

Surely I need not describe the plant. The variety I offer is the most brilliant colored of all, producing large clusters of rich, yellow flowers.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Double Pyrethrum

Popular Name: Painted Daisy

A very aristocratic plant with beautiful fern-like foliage, its slender stems showing flowers of the most refined form of our best August Asters, appearing, of course, in May and June; and thus we welcome them not only for their graceful beauty, but for their cutting value. I do not offer the single varieties, for I consider the double far superior.

- Double Aphrodite. Pure white.....Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50
- Double Lord Roseberry. Deep crimson.....Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50
- Double Queen Mary. A beautiful clear pink.....Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50

Rudbeckia

Popular Name: Coneflower'

Among this family we find the ever popular Golden Glow, which, on account of its habit and color, is a very unsuitable subject for an artistic garden. If you want to be up to date you must discard every plant you have now, and only plant it in spots where you want to hide unsightly spaces. The varieties offered below have distinct charms and will add beauty to any garden, if employed properly.

— Purpurea. Grows fully 5 ft. high, with a number of stout waving flowering stems, showing at their terminus one gigantic daisy-like blossom of an exquisite rosy purple. The petals of the flowers droop downward, thus showing to greater advantage a large brown cone which protrudes from the center. I have never really found it easy to harmonize in the garden unless it was growing near the Buddleya or Liatris. On the other hand, it is one of the most artistic cutting materials one could wish for a dark-colored room.

Extra large clumps, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— Subtomentosa. We have here an exact duplicate of the foregoing except that the flowers are of a clear yellow. Each flower shows 15 petals, giving it a very refined appearance.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Salvia Azurea Grandiflora

Popular Name: Blue Sage

Of all the hardy blue Salvias I prefer this, for it has the very best of habits, showing a beautiful light blue flower on a slender 4-ft. stem in August, September and October.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Salvia Farinacea

The finest blue flower for the garden. For full description see Novelty pages of Flower Seeds.....Dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

Scabiosa Japonica

Popular Name: Mourning Bride

An excellent border plant with a nest of pretty foliage from which rise a number of slender flower stems 15 in. high, crowned with a saucer-like flower of a clear lavender blue. These flowers often measure 4 to 5 in. across and show in the center a beautiful formation of filaments. August, September.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Shasta Daisy

A robust bushy plant which produces during the latter part of the Summer great quantities of gigantic white daisies on strong, stout stems, excellent both for garden and cutting effect. If you want to get the most out of these flowers, do not let the first buds develop, but for fully a month break them off as fast as they appear.

— Alaska. Pure white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Sedum

Popular Name: Stonecrop

A compact, creeping plant with moss-like foliage covering the ground, remaining green winter and summer. The ideal plant for a rockery or overhanging boulders or stones, for edging walks, and particularly to plant as a solid mass between stepping stones, where it is difficult to cut the grass with a mower. If you have a stony path, plant it within the ridges, for the smallest amount of earth space will be sufficient to make it grow. On terrace steps it will add great beauty to the garden. I am offering but three of the dwarf varieties, although there are in existence about fifty, but these three are the best.

- **Acre.** Yellow flowers in June.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Album.** White flowers in June.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Sieboldi.** Beautiful glaucous-colored foliage and rosy pink flowers in October.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Erect Growing Varieties

Sedum Spactabilis. Several fleshy stems rise simultaneously in the early Spring, grow to a height of 18 in., and produce a broad umbel of rosy colored flowers, August to October.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Spirea

This name is also given to a great family of shrubs, but they have no resemblance or connection with the herbaceous Spirea. The plants here described die down each fall to the ground and come once more into life the following spring.

- **Filipendula.** Very compact, only 18 in. high and about a foot through, showing at its crown a mass of thick plume-like creamy flowers. Its great value is that it flowers at a time of the year when we can combine it very artistically with others. For instance, place it just beyond the lavender-colored Canadian Phlox and you can picture this beautiful dream.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Statice

Popular Name: Sea Lavender

I wish I had the power to describe this plant, so that it would give you the impression I carry with me. It is far superior to the Baby's Breath as an airy fairy. A round circle formed of six lustrous leaves about 6 in. long, very glossy and rich, and from their center rises from one to three heavy wire stems, which branch out into a broad head. Tiny little flowers of strawy nature in a wonderful shade of misty lavender give it the appearance of a lavender cloud in August and September. These flowers, when cut, while in their prime and hung up in reverted position in a dry, airy room, will be preserved in their natural appearance all winter. The leaves in the fall take on the tint of autumn and thereby are exceedingly beautiful.

- **Gmeleni.** Violet blue flowers.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Latifolia.** Lavender blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Stokesia

Popular Name: Cornflower Aster

A robust plant 18 to 24 in. high, bearing handsome Aster-like flowers of clear blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Thalictrum

Popular Name: Meadow Rue

A splendid acquisition for the shady border, but flowering equally well in the open. The graceful, fairy-like flower heads are always admired. Its foliage is ever clean, and reminds you of the Columbine.

- **Adiantifolium.** Yellow flowers, June and July...Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Aquilegiafolium.** Purple flowers, May till July...Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Cornuti.** White flowers, June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Trollius

Popular Name: Buttercup

Everyone knows this old-fashioned flower, which appears the end of May in its beautiful globes of yellow and orange.

- **Europeus.** Lemon color.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Japonicus Excelsior.** Deep orange.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Valerian

Popular Name: Garden Heliotrope

Splendid when combined with Larkspur. Bloom at the same time.

- **Alba.** White.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Coccinea.** Coral red.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Officinalis.** Delicate pink; splendidly fragrant...Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Veronica

Popular Name: Speedwell

Here again we find, as a rule, many varieties offered, but quite a few I consider weeds. I catalogue only those which you would consider gems for the garden.

- **Royal Blue.** The first to bloom in May and June. Compact little plant, growing not higher than 6 in., completely covered with flowers of sky blue. Even though the plant is a great deal of the time out of bloom, it is very attractive on account of the clean foliage.

Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

- **Amethystina.** This variety follows the former in its footsteps, has the same appearance, but the plant grows fully a foot high and a foot through, flowering in June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Longifolia subsessilis.** The Blue Jay Flower. In September. A bushy plant showing prosperity in every fibre, growing to a height of 3½ ft., often measuring 3 ft. in height. Shows us dozens of stout flower spikes, which are closely dressed, of clear blue flowers of the richest tone.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Verbascum

A plant which most of us know only as a weed on barren hillsides. Under the patient skill of a renowned hybridizer, this plant has been transformed into one of the most effective garden plants, and it fills a spot which has always been vacant. In a complete garden we find during the season just spells of riotous outbursts—as in May our Tulips; in June, Iris, Peonies, Larkspur, Roses, and so on; but there is always a decided lull between the Tulips and the Iris, and here is where the Verbascum enters. At the base we find a flat bouquet of exquisite silvery fur-covered leaves spreading fully 18 in. From the center rises one majestic spike, attaining the second year after planting the remarkable height of 6 to 7 ft. This branches into a perfect candelabra, showing from 6 to 12 heavy flower spikes, encircled with large saucer-shaped blossoms close to the stem. To make this picture complete, always plant Erigeron in front. Allow 18 in. for each plant of Verbascum.

Caledonia. Sulphur yellow, suffused with bronze....Each 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Densiflora. Rich golden yellow.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Mars. An exquisite shade of buff.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Viola Cornuta

Popular Name: Tufted Pansy

The best edging plant for the hardy border or garden, for properly cared for these plants remain in bloom from May until October. The secret of their continuous bloom is that they must be sheared several times during the season, so that the flowers do not go to seed.

- **G. Wernig.** Pale violet color.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Pure White.**Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Yellow.**Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

HAVE YOU A SPOT WHERE, ON ACCOUNT OF OVERHANGING TREES, GRASS REFUSES TO GROW?

Have you a spot where the soil is naturally wet and nothing grows?

Or a spot where the soil is too dry to keep anything green?

Or a steep terrace where you have tried your level best to grow grass and failed?

Underneath your evergreens, would you like a beautiful ground cover where the spot is now brown and ugly?

Again, would you like to hide the barren soil underneath shrubs, which always spoil the effect of the garden?

There is a plant known as "Japanese Spurge," or, in botanical terms, **Pachysandra Terminalis**. From a single root appear several fleshy, straight stalks. They attain a height of about 8 in., are dressed with two or three whorls of glossy, healthy leaves which retain their greenness winter and summer. In other words, it is an evergreen, absolutely hardy in the most severe climates, and thrives equally well in moderate temperatures. The plants I have are superior to anything I have ever seen. They have no less than three stalks and are in their third year of growth. These can be set 12 inches apart, and while this will leave space between them, one year's growth will fill this and make it perfect.

After planting they require no cultivating and no mowing. Every year's growth makes a more perfect mat. Weeds have no chance to grow between them. For effect they are the equal of the finest English ivy, with the improvement that winter does not brown them. It bears no flowers, carries no dust, nor sheds its leaves. It is immune to disease and insects, and is one of the finest gifts nature has given the ever-troubled gardener.

If it had any faults I would mention them, but it is truly perfect.

The plants which I furnish can be set out from April until frost, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Strong field grown clumps.....Per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

Potgrown plants.....Per dozen, \$200; per 100, \$15.00

Rooted cuttings.....Per 100, \$10.00; per 1,000, \$70.00

Of rooted cuttings we cannot furnish less than 50 plants on any order.

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRIES

A splendid novelty for your fruit garden. We all love Blueberries, and up to now we had to roam into the woods and find them, and spend a good many hours to get enough to satisfy our desires. As a rule, it is not possible to transplant the wild-growing Blueberries and make them succeed in the garden, but through the efforts of an interested amateur who has spent the last twenty years in the research of this work, we are able today to offer not only plants that can be readily grown in the garden, but which are far superior to anything we find growing wild. The plants which are offered were raised from seed, and only such varieties were retained as proved superior to their parents. It would surprise you to know that what I am offering here will bear berries fully twice as large as those found growing wild, and of a much sweeter flavor. I have visited this grower during the last summer, when the Blueberries were ripe, and I was amazed at the great collection of varieties this grower possessed. They not only differed in size and in flavor, but also in color. One plant eight years old was fully six feet high, with a spread of the same dimension, and from one plant this grower tells me he picked thirty-two quarts of berries. The branches which bore the berries and called "combs" were fully ten inches long, completely covered with the berries. In order to succeed with these berries in the garden, it is absolutely necessary to make the soil ripe, for the Blueberry will not grow in sweet soil, for everyone has sour soil somewhere in the garden. In other words, the soil must contain acidity, but if you are the least in doubt as to whether your soil is suitable, I recommend as follows: Secure somewhere in your neighborhood peat from a bough; spade this into the space where you wish to plant the Blueberries and add a good deal of sharp sand to it; in fact, after the plant has been set, give the land another dressing of sharp sand, but whatever you do, do not apply any manure to the soil nor try and feed the plant, for it absolutely refuses food. The only thing you are asked to do is to keep the soil free from weeds and stir it now and then, as well as water it very freely during the hot spell. You will be rather surprised if you grow Blueberries in your garden what an attractive plant they make, and I am sure you will be pleased to know that neither insect or disease attack it. For the first time now I have the privilege to offer to the American public these plants in their different character.

No. 1—Dwarf-Growing Blueberries. These do not grow higher than one foot and cling closely to the ground. Their fruit is produced much earlier than the taller sort. Strong fruit-bearing plants.

Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.50; per 100, \$50.00

No. 2—Medium Tall-Growing Blueberries. Their average height is from 18 to 24 inches, with a spread of 15 inches.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00; per 100, \$75.00

No. 3—Tall Bush-Growing Blueberries. When fully developed, the plants average from 4 to 5 feet in height and from 2 to 5 feet in width. I offer these in three sizes, namely:

Size 1—Plants 2 feet in width.....Each, \$1.50; dozen, \$17.00

Size 2—Plants 3 feet in width.....Each, \$3.00; dozen, \$30.00

Size 3—Plants 4 feet in width.....Each, \$5.00; dozen, \$50.00

Special Offer—I can also furnish a limited number of fine specimens, fully 5 feet high, ten or more years old, at \$10.00 each.

THE TRUE HUCKLEBERRY

My grower can also furnish me cultivated Huckleberries, and I want to say right now that these differ from the Blueberry in flavor and color. The plants are fully developed and have borne fruit for two years in the past.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00

SPECIAL OFFER OF A FEW CHOICE EVERGREENS

At Less Than Pre-War Prices

If there is one thing I delight in doing—it is the unusual!

While prices in every commodity are rising skyward I have the courage of coming to you with an offer listing prices, which are not only down to pre-war level, but actually 25 to 50 per cent below that, and your question naturally arises: How can you do that?

It is a simple story, full of life's interest; so much so that I am sure you will be interested in it, and so I am giving it to you.

On a recent inspection trip while walking from a trolley stop to the home of one of my patrons in Massachusetts, I happened by mere accident to stumble across a dear old friend, whom I have known for a score of years and, of course, my first question was: "Why, James, what are you doing now?" "I am growing flowers for the market; am located just about 500 yards from here, and why don't you come and spend an hour with me?" The invitation was too tempting to ignore, and on we walked, to inspect splendid houses of carnations and lilies and roses, and then he said: "I want to show you what I play with. You remember I always had a hobby of propagating evergreens from cutting, and as I wanted to beautify my home in time, I thought I better grow my own material; but quite naturally I grew hundreds of a kind, while I only needed a few; and so I have a fine stock of young trees, but do not know how to sell them."

A thought flashed through my mind, and I exclaimed: "Why, let me sell them for you, but your prices must be more than reasonable! What will you take for the lot?" When he told me the figure I thought he was fooling, for it was so ridiculously low that I could not believe it, but he insisted that for friendship's sake he wanted me to have a real bargain.

"Shake on it," I said. "It is a bargain."

We took stock—made our sale contract, and off I went with all kinds of plans in my mind as to how happy I could make my friends by letting them share with me such an extraordinary opportunity.

And that is just what I am doing!

You cannot fully realize what a wonderful opportunity this is, when you consider that prices on evergreens with the usual nurseries are advanced this fall 100 per cent because the embargo placed on the importation of all evergreens by the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington is permanent, and it takes from eight to ten years to produce a fair-sized evergreen from seed or cutting.

The very best time in the year to plant an evergreen is from April 10 till May 25, and from August 15 till October 15.

At no previous season were evergreens so luxuriant as right now, because we have had abundant rains last summer, which makes transplanting in spring so much more success-guaranteed.

Every plant in this offer is perfect and in excellent state of health, and I guarantee plants to arrive in perfect condition, but I cannot guarantee these plants any further, as with these special low prices I could not replace them.

Packing will be charged extra, but strictly at cost.

The quantity of each size available is less than 250, so order promptly.

The orders will be filled in rotation as received.

Abies Concolor—White Fir. A king amongst evergreen trees. Superior in appearance to the well known "Blue Spruce," suitable for specimen or in groups. Very hardy.

2 ft. trees, each.....	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each.....	4.00
4 ft. trees, each.....	5.00

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

Pseudotsuga Douglassi—Douglas Fir. The same as the foregoing, but possessing a rich, dark green color.

2 ft. trees, each.....	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each.....	4.00
4 ft. trees, each.....	5.00
5 ft. trees, each.....	6.00

Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens Glauca). What I offer here is all highly colored and well shaped.

2 ft. trees, each.....	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each.....	3.50
4 ft. trees, each.....	5.00
5 ft. trees, each.....	6.00
Colorado Green Spruce. The same as above, with a bluish green color.	
2 ft. trees, each.....	\$1.00
3 ft. trees, each.....	2.00
4 ft. trees, each.....	3.00

NOVELTY 1919

Chinese Dwarf Blue Spruce. Introduced from China by the renowned Mr. Wilson. The plants are in texture and color the same as the Colorado Blue Spruce, but the form of the plant is entirely different. When full grown, the plant is about 6 feet in diameter and 4½ feet high, very dense and exceedingly handsome, when placed as a specimen on a lawn. The plants I offer are about 2 feet high and through. **Each, \$6.00**

NATIVE LAURELS IN CARLOAD LOTS

\$180.00 per car, F. O. B., Monmouth, N. J.

In order to give my patrons a thorough understanding of what a carload lot of laurels means, I wish to furnish the following explanation: When a car is made up of all kinds of sizes, it should contain about 200 plants, more or less. If one size is wanted, a car containing all plants 15 inches to 18 inches should not have less than 300 plants; 18 inches to 24 inches should not have less than 250 plants; 24 inches to 36 inches should not have less than 200 plants, and 36 inches to 48 inches should not have less than 150 plants.

If a mixed car of all sizes, the larger sizes are predominating, but we will gladly make up cars in the sizes as desired.

Laurels can be planted from April till June.

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

I can also furnish these in mixed cars at \$200 per carload lot, F. O. B. either Monticello, N. Y., or Easton, Pa.

STATELY OLD CEDARS

What can be more stately than a clump of tall cedars planted against the stone work or corner of the house or on the lawn in groups or as the background for lovely flowering shrubs or as a screen against an unsightly building? Here we can make an immediate effect to make our place look 100 years old.

I knew you would want them and so I have prepared for your demand.

Each plant offered here has been balled so they can be shipped any distance and a safe arrival and transplanting can be looked for.

Packing is now a very expensive item and as it varies according to the quantity ordered I shall reserve the right to charge extra for packing, but this shall be done strictly at cost. **Each**

6 feet high, dressed perfect to the ground.....	\$5.00
10 feet high, dressed perfect to the ground.....	15.00
12 feet high, dressed perfect to the ground.....	25.00
15 feet high, dressed perfect to the ground.....	35.00
20 feet high, enormous trees—4 to 5 inches in width in trunk; the base of these plants from 2 to 3 feet is not dressed....	50.00

Important Novelty
Philadelphus Virginal

Here we have one of the finest shrubs that I possibly know of. Of course, it is a mock orange as the name implies, but it is so vastly superior and different to anything we have had that it is in a class by itself. The plants will grow to a height of fully 8 feet, and the spread of the same dimension. In form, it grows somewhat more erect than the usual swords and in that way makes a more bushy plant. Its greatest acquisition is, above all, the flowers, which are at least twice, if not three times, the size of the best sort we have now. In addition, the flowers are perfectly double, and thus give the appearance of a snowdrift when in bloom. The individual clusters of flowers are from 8 to 10 inches long, and have one of the finest fragrances that I have ever encountered. Its greatest merit is in the fact that it flowers several times during the season, coming in bloom particularly when other shrubs are entirely out of bloom.

Three year old plants, about 5 feet high.

\$3.50 each

FANCY-NAMED LILACS

(On Their Own Roots)

Every one knows that lilacs on their own roots are the only kind of lilacs to grow, for then we can positively expect that all branches produce flowers. I offer these plants at the following rate of prices, except where noted otherwise:

2 to 3 feet high, each.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, each.....	1.00
4 to 5 feet high, each.....	1.50
5 to 6 feet high, each.....	2.00

Alphonse Lavellee. Very large, slate blue, compact trusses, double.

Belle de Nancy. Very large, brilliant satiny rose, white toward center.

Charles X. Trusses large; reddish purple, single.

Comte de Kerchose. Large, compact panicle, double rose-colored.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac, superb.

Dr. Troyanowsky. Spikes of hyacinth-like, double flowers, bluish-mauve color.

Grant des Battailles. Bright, single, blue in large, attractive trusses; fine.

Jean Bart. A striking novelty; double claret rose-colored flowers when fully open.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicle of medium size; very compact, fine for cut flowers.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, creamy white.

Mme. Lemoine. Large spikes of pure white, double flowers. Decidedly one of the finest varieties of recent introduction.

Mme. De Miller. Medium sized, compact spikes of large, double white flowers.

Maxime Cornu. Lilac rose.

Pres. Carnot. Pale lilac; free bloomer.

Pres. Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual flowers, very double and very large. The panicle is magnificent, one of the finest lilacs.

Pres. Viger. Double; bluish violet; extra fine.

Princess Alexandra. A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. One of the finest white-flower varieties.

Pyramidalis. Fine, azure rose.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth. The most distinct and beautiful variety in the collection; trusses immense; very compact; florets very large, deep, purplish red.

Verschaffelti. Single, dark red.

Virginite. A beautiful lilac, with the same tint as the Rose, Souvenir de la Malmaison; very double and striking flowers.

*Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York*

NOVELTY 1920

REMARKABLE NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY “LA FRANCE”

Producing Luscious Fruit From June Until November

At every exhibition in 1919, this berry has received the highest award.

With extraordinary size of the individual berry, this “discovery” combines an aroma and flavor that really makes it the peer of all raspberries. The fruits are pinkish red, of tempting appearance, juicy, yet firm, with but few seeds.

The most remarkable quality of “La France” is its prolificacy. Eight-foot canes will be found literally loaded with large clusters of the luscious berries. The constitution of the plants is such that they will bear heavy crops even under adverse conditions. We predict that “La France” will supersede many of the popular sorts now in cultivation as soon as it will be propagated in sufficient quantities.

Orders Booked Now for Spring Shipment

Our stock of bearing mother plants is comparatively small, so that we can only accept a limited number of orders for spring delivery. At proper planting time we shall be prepared to supply.

Strongly Rooted Plants at

\$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen; \$150.00 per 100

The Most Ingenious and Practical Little Tool for the Home Gardener

EVERYMAN'S SEED SOWER

FIG. 1.

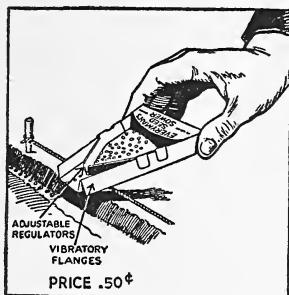
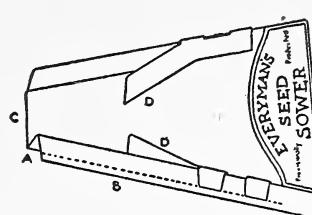


FIG. 2.



Everyman's Seed Sower possesses the following advantages over other methods:

The seed being in full view, the rate at which it is being distributed is easily observed and controlled. No fear of suddenly finding halfway down a row that all your seed has gone.

The turned-down side flanges which extend below the floor of the sower, when used as per instructions, separate and evenly distribute the seed.

The adjustable sliding regulators give any desired size of opening for the different varieties of seed.

The turned-over end forms a receptacle for the seed when conveying it about, so that it can be laid upon the ground with security whilst drawing fresh drills, etc.

It is the simplest possible tool—cannot be broken—nor can it become out of order; weighs hardly two ounces, and is the only device by which seeds can be sown evenly and economically.

Instructions for Use

1. Use an ordinary garden line for guidance in making drills, or, if the rows are short, use a piece of squared wood, or a not too smooth stick. N. B.—See that the line is tightly stretched.

2. Hold the sower—previously charged with seed—in the hand, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the bottom of the flanges b, Fig. 2, rest lightly upon the line (or stick), with the lip (C) overhanging sufficiently to allow the seed to drop into the drill. This will, of course, vary according to the depth and width of the trench. Where very small seeds and drills are concerned it will be more convenient to rest the lip (C) itself upon the cord and press the front edge (A) of the vibrator against the line and so set up the vibration.

3. Do not tilt the sower more than necessary; a very little will suffice. If the sower is now passed along the cord the flanges will set up a vibration which will spread the seed and bring them down, one or two, or a few at a time, as desired, according to the amount of pressure upon the cord.

A very little practice will suffice to find the necessary pressure required for the varying kinds of seed.

4. To adjust the regulators DD:—

For very small or smooth round seeds which tend to run away, draw down or lift off, and replace the slides until they nearly close the space, as in Fig. 1. For the larger seeds, place them further back, according to size and smoothness.

For such as Parsnip, and other similar kind of seeds, it is an advantage to remove the regulators altogether, or (to avoid losing them) they may be reversed so that the free ends go under the shield.

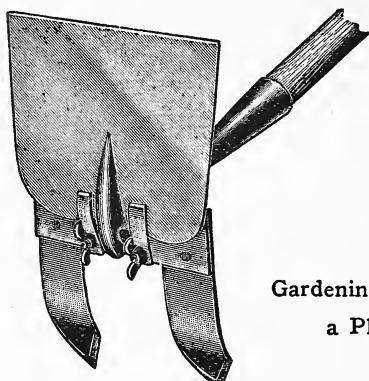
5. The free ends can be bent, if desired, to alter the angle, but it is not advisable to do this too frequently, or merely to avoid moving them up and down.

6. The sower can, of course, be used in the ordinary manner of slightly shaking, using the regulators as already directed, in which case, however, the tray must be tilted at a regular angle.

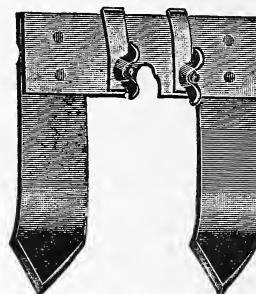
Price each, 50c Postpaid

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

HOE CULTIVATOR ATTACHMENT



Gardening Will Be
a Pleasure



Cut the cost of living

Cultivate with an up-to-date Cultivator
Just like play

The object of this invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive hand cultivator in the form of an attachment to any gardening hoe for forming a shallow trench for planting and for covering after planting, for cultivating close to young plants, destroying small weeds at a time in the growth of the crop that is of the greatest importance, and otherwise to adapt the garden hoe to perform a number of functions which are impossible with a blade hoe of usual form. The original and distinguishing feature of the tool is the ease to change to suit the required work. Blades firmly locked by the thumb nuts as shown in cut. Manufactured from hard steel as durable as the hoe. Rapid and thorough work makes this cultivator a necessity. Equip your hoe with a cultivator and be convinced.

Price 75 cents each, postage prepaid

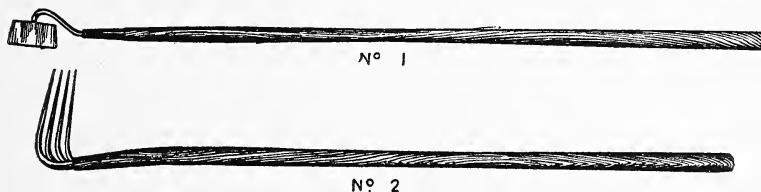
NOT wholly in the busy world, not quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden that I love.
Although between it and the garden lies
A league of grass, washed by a slow, broad stream,
That, stirred with languid pulses of the oar,
Waves all its lazy lilies and creeps on.

—Tennyson.

CHINESE MULCHING RAKE AND TRITUATING HOE

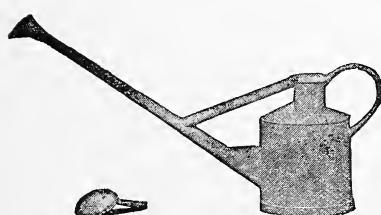
Here is a tool used exclusively in China but which will prove a revelation to American Gardeners. Both Hoe and Rake are different from anything we have in this country.

The purpose of these tools is to keep the surface of the soil open and as fine as dust, forming a mulch, thus preserving the moisture in the soil much longer, saving watering in dry season. For the last two seasons I have furnished these tools to my patrons, and everyone tells me they would never again be without them. The tools have been made especially for me in this country out of the best steel and in excellent workmanship.



Mulching Rake, 4 tine (illustration 2).....	Each, \$2.00
Mulching Rake, 5 tine	Each. 2.50
Triturating Hoe	Each, 1.75

THE IDEAL WATERING POT



Ideal Watering Pot

This pot has been especially designed to sprinkle seedflats and seedbeds in frames or in the garden.

The spray goes to the soil in the most gentle manner and thereby the seeds are not disturbed.

Each, \$4.50

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

THE AUTO SPRAYER



Every gardener should have this only practical sprayer.

It works like a charm; no effort; just hang it on your shoulder and hold the nozzle. Of course every time you fill it you pump it full of air.

In Brass.....Each \$14.00

This is the only sprayer with which to apply "Melrosine".

USE "CARCO" IN YOUR GARDEN

What Is "Carco?"—A liquid sterilizer, insecticide and fungicide, all combined.

What Will It Do?—It kills every living insect in the soil and more than that, the eggs and larvae of those which afterwards breed and come to the surface; It will destroy the cutworm and for this one purpose alone every gardener needs it. But it also kills the eelworm, which attacks Cucumbers and Asters, as well as the maggot which is so injurious to onions and grass. It will do more than that; it will make many a plant immune to the attack of insects and diseases; it prevents blight, rust and leaf-spot.

How Is It Applied?—For Root Maggots—Use 1 part of Carco Spray to 75 parts water and spray the ground freely before planting. As soon as the vegetables show, spray again with a solution of 1 part of Carco to 125 parts water. Repeat every two or three weeks for a period of six or eight weeks.

For transplanted vegetables as Cabbage, etc., first spray the ground with a solution of 1 to 75, and as soon as plants begin to freshen, continue spraying as above.

For Cut Worms, Grubs and other Worms—Dilute 1 part Carco to 125 parts water and apply freely, preferably in the late afternoon.

Important—Use a coarse spray always.

It has proved a remarkable success in increasing the yield of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnips, Radishes, Onions, Beans, Beets, etc.

It has entirely eliminated rust on Hollyhocks, blight on Delphiniums, leaf-spot on Violets.

It is absolutely harmless to the living tissues of the plant so that it can be applied freely to any part.

As a preventative soak the ground with it in the early spring, before any planting takes place and again several times after plants are up over the foliage.

Pint, \$1.00

Quart, \$1.50

Gallon, \$4.00

How to Kill Obnoxious Growth in Drives and Garden Walks

My contention is that even without a plant in it, if a garden has the edges neatly trimmed and the walks clean, it looks pretty.

One of the greatest difficulties confronting the gardener is to keep grass and weeds from growing in the walks and drives.

The usual method of eradicating this nuisance has been to employ the hoe and trowel, but this is a tedious job and it is not lasting, for in another week another crop appears.

If you have had that trouble do not worry any longer, for I can supply you now with a liquid spray which by one application during the season will destroy every living growing plant in your walks and drives and this can all be done in less time than you can imagine.

This wonderful spray is called

"ATLAS WEED KILLER"

What is this?

"ATLAS" is the deadly foe of all weed growth on walks, drives, and similar places where vegetation of any kind is undesirable.

It is not only a weed killer, but a very effectual preventative against their return for a season. The results of its use will be apparent for several seasons.

It is a clean, odorless liquid, which you liberally dilute with water, and apply with watering pot.

"ATLAS" so effectively sterilizes the soil that no weed seeds will grow there. It penetrates to the deepest roots, which hoeing and hand weeding can never reach, and leaves nothing but a few dried stalks to be swept away by the elements. For these reasons, "ATLAS" is the cheapest and by far the most effectual method of weeding, wherever it is desired to kill off every trace of vegetation.

As a general rule, one gallon of Atlas "A" will treat 600 to 700 square feet when diluted with fifteen to twenty gallons of water.

This is sufficiently strong to kill all ordinary weeds, but where the growth is very luxuriant, or in the case of some tenacious growths, such as Horsetail, Johnson or Bermuda grass, it may be necessary to use the solution more generously, or to give a second application as soon after as regrowth begins to appear, to thoroughly kill all the roots.

Never apply "ATLAS" immediately after a rain. After a heavy rain let forty-eight hours elapse before applying.

Because of its great strength "ATLAS" is the most economical of weed exterminators. Full directions are on each package.

If you own a tennis court and have been troubled with the weed nuisance, you will welcome the assistance of ATLAS as a ready means of weed extermination, without the slightest disturbance of the surface of the court, or interference with the play.

It is as clean as water, and leaves behind it naught to soil white shoes or clothing.

Hand weeding and hoeing are both objectionable on account of the rough or soft spots which they leave behind. "ATLAS" leaves the ground perfectly smooth and hard.

If we have not exhausted the list of users for "ATLAS" it is because the reader of this book will doubtless be able to suggest many others for himself.

Wherever there are weeds "ATLAS" will remove them.

Per gallon	\$4.00
Per 5 gallon drum	12.00
Per 10 gallon drum	20.00
Per 50 gallon barrel	75.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

GILSON WEEDEER

Four Times the Work With Half the Effort

The double-edged oscillating steel blade of the Gilson Weeder cuts both ways under the soil surface, destroying weeds and loosening the earth. It lightens and levels the soil and forms a perfect mulch.

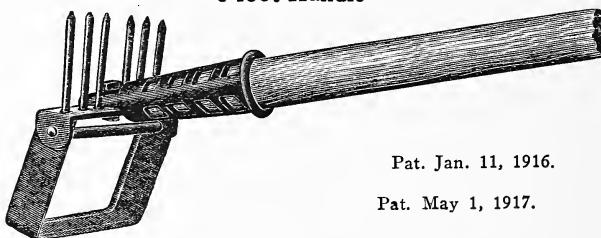
Every stroke counts, backward and forward. There is no tiresome chopping movement as with the ordinary hoe. You work away from the loosened soil, instead of working over it and tramping it down.

The Gilson Weeder does the work of a rake also, clearing the ground as you work, without changing tools. It leaves the ground in perfect condition for absorbing warmth and moisture.

The weeder can be run close to the plants and shrubbery without harming them, because the side-arms act as fenders for the cutting blade. It is easy to reach under shrubs and flowers.

This particular narrow tool is a godsend to the amateur. You can now weed between closely set plants in flower beds without having to step on the bed at all. Just the ideal tool for hardy borders, which often are very deep.

6-foot Handle



Pat. Jan. 11, 1916.

Pat. May 1, 1917.

Size 1—3½-in. Blade, for Narrow Rows, with 6-foot handle.....	\$1.00
Size 2—5-in. Blade, for General Work, with 6-foot handle.....	1.25
Size 3—6-in. Blade, for General Work, with 6-foot handle.....	1.35
Size 4—8-in. Blade, for General Work, with 6-foot handle.....	1.50

SCRATCH WEEDEER

Patent Applied For.

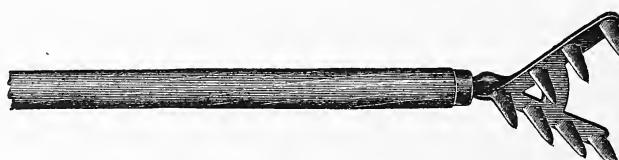


Five-Point Weeder—6-Inch Handle

Another Gilson Garden Tool which is a vast improvement over the old-style tools is the Scratch Weeder, made in two sizes, for fine work in beds or for greenhouse work.

The pointed tines of the Scratch Weeder are self-cleaning and will not clog in moist earth. This is a thoroughly practical and strongly-made little tool for close work.

Size 1—Five-Point Scratch Weeder, with 6-in. Handle. Price.....	\$0.25
By mail.....	.35
Size 2—Seven-Point Scratch Weeder, with 14-inch Handle. Price.....	\$0.50
By mail.....	.60



Seven-Point Weeder—14-Inch Handle

OTHER INSECTICIDES

Aphine—The best remedy against green lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Nasturtiums, Chrysanthemums, etc. Full directions on each can.
Per quart, \$1.50; per gallon, \$4.00

Fungine—The finest remedy against mildew on Roses, Phloxes, Lilacs, etc. Full directions on each can.
Per quart, \$1.50; per gallon, \$4.00

Scalecide—The one spray to kill San Jose scale on Fruit Trees, Lilacs, currants, etc.
Per gallon, \$2.25; per 5 gallon can, \$7.50

Pyrox—A combination of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux mixture; a remedy against all leaf eating insects, such as cabbage-worm, currant-worm, rose-worm, caterpillars and also a remedy against fungous diseases, as blackspot on Roses, etc.
All ready to use by adding water; full directions on each can.
1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

FERTILIZERS FOR GARDEN USE

Plants need food just at the right time, and we can never tell when the right time is except when we see the plants growing, and so it is quite important to have a full supply on hand.

Although I am offering most sorts in 100-pound bags only, I will furnish any quantity down to 5 pounds, but must ask an additional charge for this service. If smaller quantities are desired, send me your order in full, but do not remit at the time of sending; I will send bill afterwards. I call this—real service—to my patrons.

Pulverized Sheep Manure, per 40 lb., .40; per 10 lb., .75; per 25 lb., \$1.25; per 50 lb., \$2.25; per 100 lb., \$3.50; per ton, \$55.00

	Per 100 lb.	Per ton
Cattle Manure (Pulverized) ¹	\$3.25	\$53.00
Acid Phosphate	3.00	50.00
Humus	2.00	30.00
Land Plaster	1.50	25.00
Wood Ashes	2.25	40.00
Bone Meal	4.50	85.00
Ground Raw Bone	7.50	120.00
Agricultural Salt	4.00	....
Tobacco Dust.....	6.00	....
Tobacco Stems	3.75	....
Nitrate of Soda, pound .....	.15	....
Powdered Lime Stone.....	1.25	20.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

RECORDS OF A RECTORY GARDEN

By K. S. P.

(Just Published)

The most delightful, the most charming, the most thrilling, the most gripping story of a garden, weaving the life of an only son, the jewel of a mother, from the day of birth to the hour when he gave up his life on the altar of democracy.

You will thank me for introducing this book to you—it is the most inspiring literature the world war has produced.

Here follow a few excerpts to whet your appetite:

"From the mother who bore and loved him he never really seems very far away. Sometimes she even feels that Death, in taking from her the son whose manly promise was her pride and glory, has given back to her the little child whose gay companionship was the sunshine of earlier years."

"Yet, after all, it is in the garden that the mother ever feels most conscious of the nearness and companionship of the child of long ago—the sunny old-fashioned Rectory Garden where he shouted and played from babyhood to boyhood, and which he loved unceasingly right on to the years of his manhood's strength."

"To Christopher's mother the trapping of the roses against the latticed window panes, the sighing of the wintry wind through the dark pine branches, the twilight hoot of the owls, the first call of the cuckoo, the spring beauty of the blossoming apple trees, the tender fragrance of the hidden violets, the heavy sweetness of the lilac and syringa, the slow unfolding of the earliest snowdrops, or tall white lily buds, will speak for ever more of the little lad who loved, and listened, and watched for these things. For, in the Rectory Garden are the records of his short life written."

Price, \$1.00 Postpaid

The Most Entrancing Book on Gardening Ever Published

"LET US MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN"

By Hanna Rion

Of all the books I have ever read—and I have read just a few—there is none in my opinion that touches so closely to our needs as the above-mentioned issue. It is a book that should be read by every amateur gardener, no matter what other books you have in your possession now.

The reading itself is so charming, so bewitching, so thrilling, so interesting, and so real that I am willing to guarantee to anyone the happiest hour of entertainment, provided you are an earnest gardener.

And in addition, it just brimful of good, practical suggestions.

Per copy (208 pages), postpaid \$1.60

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Artichokes	18-37	Antirrhinums	70-76-77
Asparagus	18-37	Aquilegia	101-103
Barbe du Capucin	26	Arabis	103
Beans, Dwarf or Bush	20-38	Astors, Hardy	103
Beans, Poie or Climbing	20-21-39	Auricula	103
Beets	40	Baby's Breath	83-107
Borecole	46	Bachelor Button	70-80-81
Brussels Sprouts	39	Balsam	79
Cabbage	22-40	Bells Perennis	104
Cabbage, Japanese	22	Bells Belli, Hardy	66-100
Cabbage, Red	40	Calendula	79
Cabbage, Savoy	40	Callospis, Annual	80
Cardoon, Spanish	23	Callospis, Hardy	105
Carrot	21-41	Campanula	100-104
Cauliflower	42	Candytuft	80
Celeriac	23	Canterbury Bells	104
Celery	42	Centaurea	70-80-81
Chervil	24	Ceratium	105
Chicory	24-26	Chrysanthemum	81
Chives	43	Clarkia Elegans	81
Corn-Sweet	25-44	Clemataquila	101-105
Corn Salad	21	Clover	114
Couve Tronchuda	25	Columbine	101-103
Cress	43	Coreopsis, Annual	80
Cucumber	22-45	Coreopsis, Hardy	105
Dandelion	26	Cornflower	70-80-81
Egg Plant	26-45	Cosmos	70-71-82
Endive	26-46	Cup and Saucer	104
Finnocchio	27	Daisies	111
Garlic	46	Delphinium, Hardy	101-105
Herbs	58	Dianthus	82
Kale	46	Digitalis	106
Kohlrabi	47	Dimorphotheca	83
Lamb's Lettuce	21	Eryngium	107
Leek	47	Eschscholtzia	83
Lentils	27	Funatorium	107
Lettuce	27-47-48	Foxglove	106
Melons	27	Gaillardia	107
Musk-melon	28-49	Gentiana	107
Mustard	49	Gilliflower	70-92
Okra	50	Grass Seed	114
Onions	50	Gynsonhilla, Annual	83
Parsley	28-50	Heuchera	107
Parsnips	51	Hollyhocks	107
Peanuts	29	Hunnemannia	81
Peas	29-51-52	Iberis, Annual	80
Pepper	53	Iberis, Hardy	108
Penner Green	29	Larkspur, Annual	84
Potatoes	53	Larkspur, Hardy	84
Pumpkin	53	Lavatera	84
Radish	30-53-54	Lawn Seed	113-114
Rainbow	30	Lentosine	84
Rhubarb	54	Linum	108
Romaine Lettuce	49	Lobelia	85
Ruta Baga	57	Lunin, Annual	67-85
Salsify	29-54	Lunin, Hardy	101-108
Scorzonera	54	Mallow	65-84
Sea Kale	30	Marigold	85-86
Shungiku	29	Matricaria	86
Sorrel	55	Meconopsis	109
Spinach	31-55	Mignonette	70-86
Squash	55-56	Mycosote	109
Strawberries	31	Nasturtium	86-87
Summer Asparagus	20	Nemesia	87
Sweet Corn	25-44	Nemophila	87
Swiss Chard	31-56	Nigelia	88
Tabeta	27	Nicotiana	87
Tomato	19-31-56-57	Oenothera, Hardy	101-109
Turnips	32-57	Pansies	88
Udo Salad	32	Panaver Orientale	109
Watermelon	28	Peas, Sweet	68-94-95
Whitloof	24	Petunias	89

HERBS

Borage	58	Pompeius, Annual	71-90
Burnet	58	Pompeius, Hardy	102-109
Dill	58	Portulaca	90
Lavender	58	Perrathrum	110
Sage	58	Saintglossis	91
Summer Savory	58	Salvia, Annual	64-91
Sweet Basil	58	Salvia, Hardy	110
Sweet Marjoram	58	Scabiosa	91
Thyme	58	Secret Garden Mixtures	97

FLOWER SEEDS

Achillea	102	Shasta Daisy	111
Ageratum	76	Statice	71-91
Alyssum, Annual	76	Stocks	70-92
Alyssum, Hardy	102	Stokesia	111
Anchusa	102	Sweet Peas	68-94-95
		Sweet William	111
		Thalictrum	111

INDEX

Valerian	112	Cenothera	157			
Verbascum	112	Fachysandra	165			
Verbena	71-96	Paeonies	160			
Veronica	112	Painted Daisy	162			
Violas	112	Pentstemon	158			
Zinnias	69-96-97	Philadelphus	169			
BULBS						
Gladiolii	116-123	Phlox Decussata	158			
Lilles	123-125	Phlox Suffruticosa	158			
PLANTS						
Achillea	146	Phlox Subulata	161			
Aconitum	143-144	Physostegia	161			
Adam's Needle	154	Pinks	142-148			
Ageratum	149	Piatyodon	161			
Alum Root	151	Plumbago	161			
Alyssum	146	Polemonium	161			
Anchusa	146	Poppy	143-157			
Anemone	146	Primrose	161			
Aquilegia	147	Primula	161			
Arabis	146	Pyrethrum	162			
Armeria	147	Raspberry	170			
Artemisia	147	Rhododendrons	168			
Asters	147	Rock Cress	146			
Baby's Breath	150	Roses, Austrian	138			
Baptisia	147	Roses, Hardy Climbing	137			
Beard Tongue	158	Roses, Irish	138			
Bellflower	147	Roses, Moss	138			
Blanket Flower	150	Roses, Rambler	138			
Bluebell	141	Roses, H. T. and H. F.	132-137			
Blueberries	166	Rudbeckia	162			
Buddleya	145	Salvia	140-162			
Campanula	147	Scabiosa	162			
Candytuft	151	Sedum	163			
Carnation	142-148	Shasta Daisy	162			
Cedar	168	Shellflower	148			
Centaurea	148	Sneezewort	150			
Ceratium	148	Spiraea	163			
Chelone	148	Stokesia	163			
Chrysanthemum	148	St. John's Wort	151			
Cimicifuga	148	Summer Lilac	145			
Columbine	147	Thallictrum	163			
Coreopsis	148	Trollius	164			
Cornflower	148	Valerian	164			
Daisy, Michaelmas	149	Verbascum	164			
Day Lily	150-151	Veronica	164			
Delphinium	149	Viola	164			
Dianthus	148	Yucca Filamentosa	154			
Dictamnus	149	TOOLS				
Digitalis	149	"Everyman's" Seed Sower	17-63-171			
Doronicum	149	Cultivators	172			
Dragonhead	161	Gilson's Weeders	176			
Echinops	149	Hoes	173			
Erigeron	149	Rakes	173			
Eupatorium	149	Seedling Pots	35-75			
Evergreens	167-168	Sprayers	174			
Flax	156	Watering Pots	173			
Fountain Sun Flower	150	Weeders	173			
Funkia	150	INSECTICIDES				
Gaillardia	150	Aphine	177			
Gypsophila	150	Carco	174			
Helenium	150	Fungine	177			
Hellanthus	150	Melrosine	11-129			
Hemerocallis	151	Pyrox	177			
Heuchera	151	Rose Bug Cure	11-129			
Hollyhocks	151	Scalecide	177			
Huckleberries	166	Weed Killer	175			
Hypericum	151	FERTILIZERS				
Iberis	151	Acid Phosphate	177			
Iris, German	152-150-154	Agricultural Salt	177			
Iris, Japanese	154	Bone Meal	177			
Iris, Siberian	155	"Farmogerm"	36-93			
Jacob's Ladder	161	Ground Bone	177			
Japanese Spurge	165	Humus	177			
Lamp Flower	156	Land Plaster	177			
Larkspur	149	Limestone	177			
Laurel	168	Manure	177			
Lavender	156	Nitrate of Soda	177			
Lilacs	169	Tobacco Dust	177			
Linum Perenne	156	Tobacco Stems	177			
Lysimachia	156	Wood Ashes	177			
Lobelia	156	LITERATURE				
Lupin	156	"Flower Lore"	61			
Lychnis	156	"Let Us Make a Flower Garden"	178			
Michaelmas Daisy	147	"Vegetable Lore"	14			
Milkflower	147	"Records of a Rectory Garden"	178			
Moneywort	156					
Monkshood	143-144					
Myosotis	157					
Nepeta Mussini	157					

DO YOU WANT TO GET REAL FUN OUT OF GARDENING?

Then subscribe at once to

"FLOWER LORE" by "MAURICE FULD"

The only practical magazine on the growing of flowers which is designed and written for the exclusive benefit of the home-gardener.

The most unusual magazine ever published; appears once a month — always on the first.

Subscription per volume . . .	\$1.25
Artistic self-binder . . . . .	.75

or to

"VEGETABLE LORE" by "MAURICE FULD"

Of the same character but dealing exclusively with the practical growing of Vegetables; appears in monthly issues on the 15th of the month previous to date of publication.

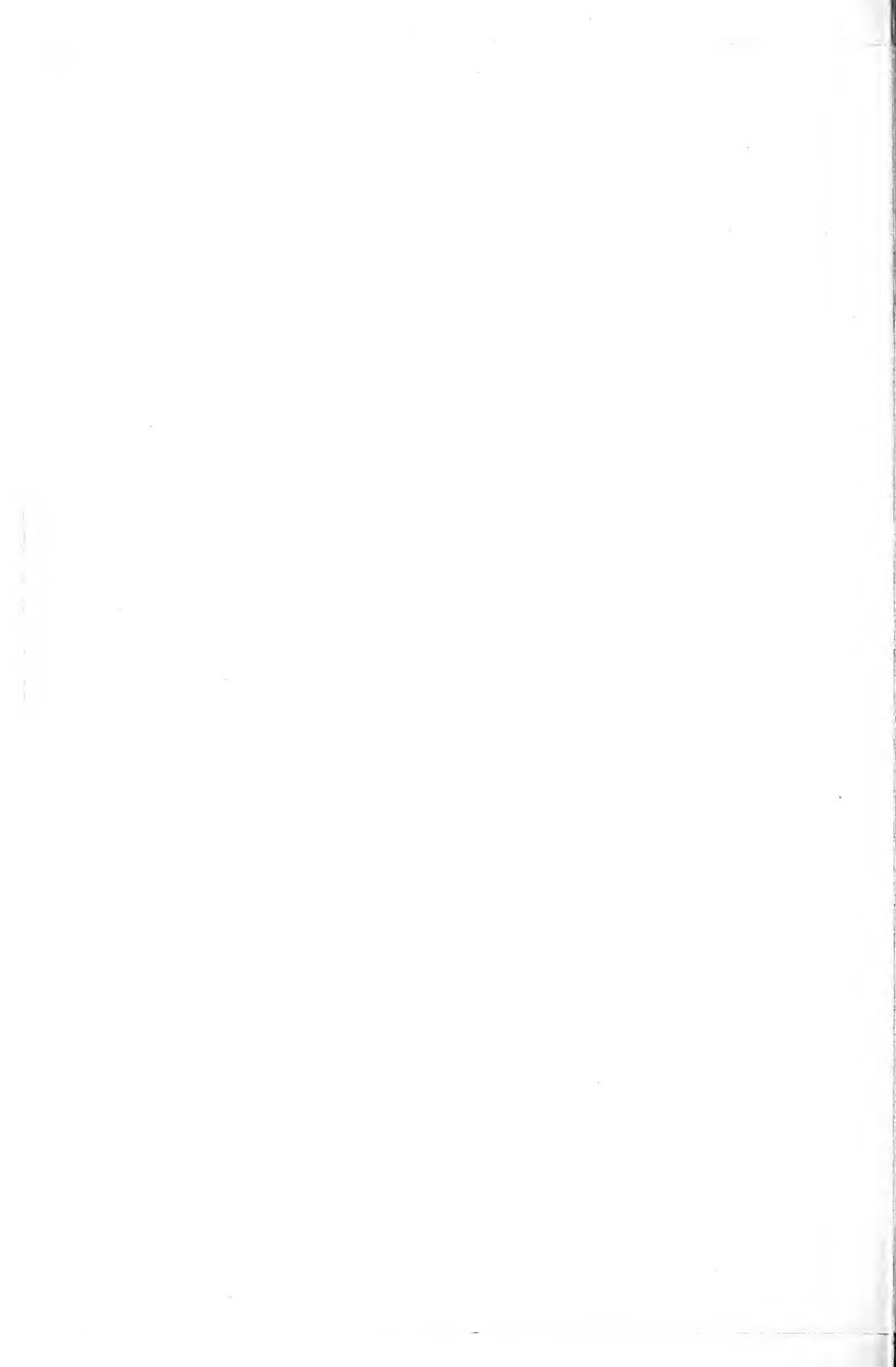
Subscription per volume . . .	\$1.25
Artistic self-binder . . . . .	.75

All subscriptions must begin with the first number of a volume—which is the July issue.

I have such absolute faith in these publications, that you will find them of incalculable help that I am willing to send the back numbers of each to you on approval. Just say the word.

JOIN THE ARMY OF REAL SUCCESSFUL GARDENERS!

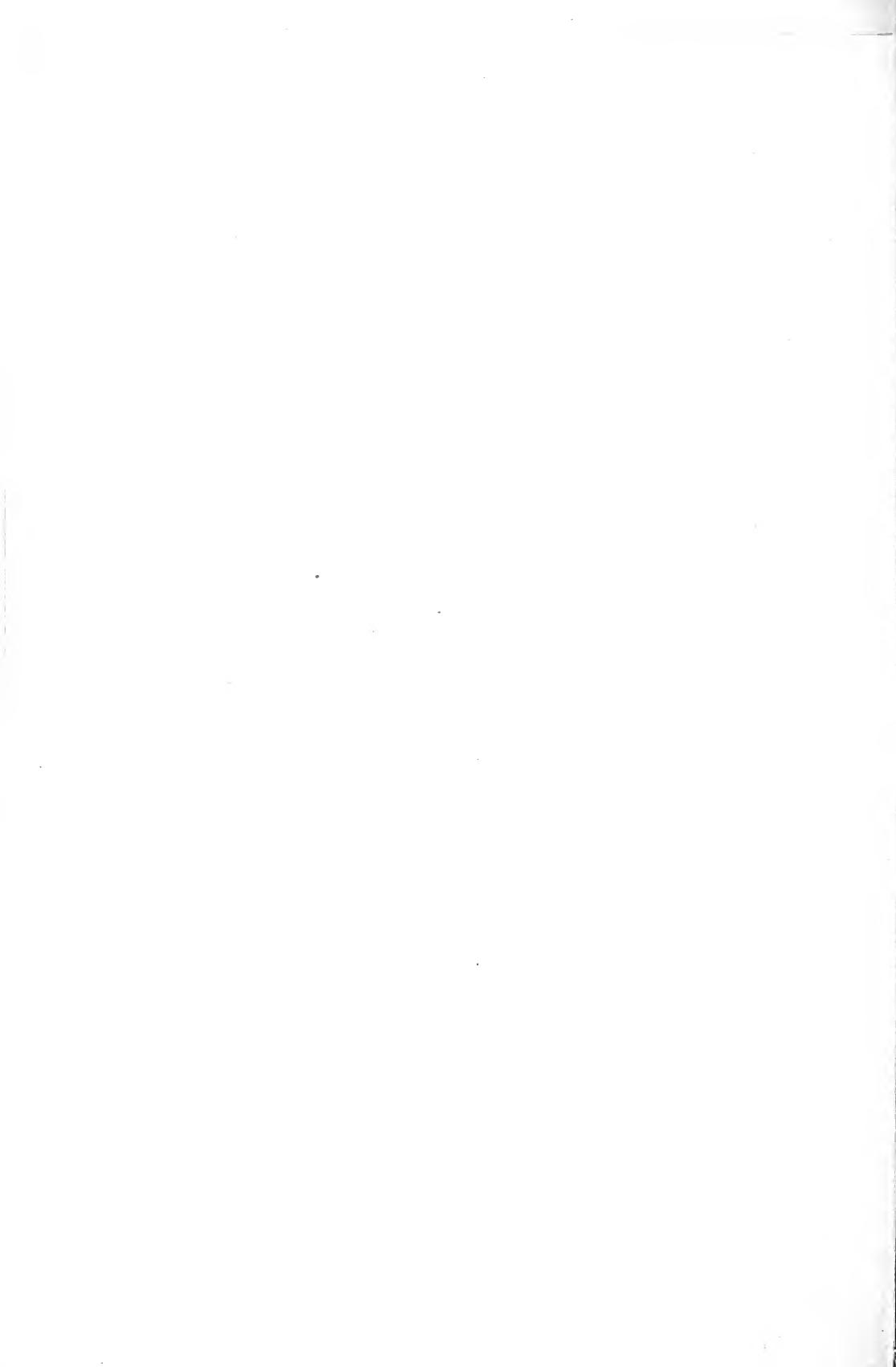
MAURICE FULD
Plantsman - Seedsman
7 WEST 45TH ST. NEW YORK



DO YOU LIKE THIS BOOK?

If so, let me make your friends happy also, by giving me
on the lines below their names and addresses.

This help will be greatly appreciated.



ORDER FORM

DATE _____ 19 _____

TO

MAURICE FULD
PLANTS MAN :: SEEDSMAN
7 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ORDER NO. _____

DATE REC. _____

PAID _____

CHARGE _____

FILLED BY _____

DATE _____

SHIPPED DATE _____

VIA _____

DATE BILLED _____

BY _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN ABOVE SPACE

PLEASE FORWARD THE ENCLOSED ORDER:

VIA _____
STATE IF WANTED BY PARCEL POST, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

TO _____
NAME IN FULL

NUMBER AND STREET _____

CITY _____

COUNTY _____

STATE _____

IF REMITTANCE IS ENCLOSED, KINDLY STATE AMOUNT HERE

CHARGE SAME TO _____

MAIL BILL TO _____

NAME OF SUPERINTENDENT OR GARDENER

Please do not ask questions on this blank, but write them on separate sheet.
It will facilitate the filling of this order.

Please do not ask questions on this blank, but write them on separate sheet.

It will facilitate the filling of this order.

Please do not ask questions on this blank, but write them on separate sheet.
It will facilitate the filling of this order.

Site of a Plantation

A fine, deep, sandy loam is the most desirable soil.

The most important of all the factors entering into the growing of Raspberries is the moisture supply, and where there is the possibility of a choice, the soil which will furnish an ample supply of moisture at all times should be chosen. At no time, however, should there be wet places in the plantation. Thorough drainage as well as a full supply of moisture is essential.

For home gardens, the chicken yard is frequently a desirable place for the Raspberry patch. Poultry keep down weeds and enrich the soil, and do not often injure the berries.

Preparing the Land

For the best results the plants should never be set in a field which has just been in sod, but should follow some hoed crop. Land which produced a crop of Potatoes the previous year and which has later been plowed and thoroughly pulverized is in the best physical condition for setting the plants, and any field on which crops have been grown which leave the soil in a similar condition is prepared properly for Raspberries.

Planting

In case the plants are not to be set immediately, they should be heeled in; that is, a trench should be dug and the roots placed in it and covered with moist soil. Sometimes it is desirable to wet the roots, or, if they are very dry, to soak them for a few hours before heeling in the plants. Just before setting it is well to dip the roots of the plants in a puddle made of clay and water or cow manure and water. The roots are thereby partially protected from the wind and sun.

Setting the Plants

Before planting, the tops of the plants should be cut back to 6 inches or less in height. If a garden patch is being planted, it is better to cut the canes back to within a few inches of the leader buds. The plants should be set deeper than they formerly grew. A common and inexpensive method of setting the plants is as follows: The rows have been marked out previously and plants have been dropped every 3 feet along the row. The spade is thrust into the ground, the handle pushed forward, and the root placed in the space thus opened. The spade is next withdrawn and the earth firmed about the roots. Plants should not be dropped much ahead of those who are setting them, however, as exposure to the sun and wind weakens the roots.

Moisture Supply in the Soil

From the time Raspberry plants are set, they need an ample supply of moisture, and they are affected more quickly and seriously when it is deficient than most other fruit plants. A deep soil furnishes a uniform and ample supply of moisture at all times. To secure the best results, therefore, the grower should, by tillage and by supplying humus, maintain a uniform and ample moisture content in his soil, not only during the growing and ripening of the fruit but also while the canes are developing.

FOR SALE BY

MAURICE FULD, *Plantsman—Seedsman*

7 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

LA FRANCE

The Phenomenal Giant Everbearing Raspberry



*Autumn-fruited Cane of the new
everbearing Raspberry La France*



*June-fruited Cane of the new
everbearing Raspberry La France*

ACTUAL SIZE

Superior to any other Raspberry; produces large, juicy berries of finest aroma; very prolific, heavy bearer, absolutely hardy and free from disease.

Limited stock of this valuable food plant will be disseminated early this Spring at \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz., \$150.00 per 100, for extra strong, field-grown plants.

First-class Certificates of Merit awarded by Massachusetts Hort. Society, American Institute of New York, Horticultural Society of New York, New York Florists' Club, Tarrytown Hort. Society, Nassau County Hort. Society, Morris County Hort. Society, Westchester and Fairfield Hort. Society. Awarded Silver Medals by Hort. Society of New York, Tarrytown Hort. Society, Morris County Hort. Society, Connecticut Hort. Society, etc., etc.

"It's rather dark in the earth today,"
Said one little bulb to his brother,
"But I thought that I felt a sunbeam ray;
We must strive and grow till we find the way."
And they nestled close to each other.
Then they struggled and toiled by day and by night
Two little snowdrops in green and white
Rose out of the darkness and into the light
And softly kissed one another.

Maurice Fuld
Plantsman
Seedsman
7 West 45th St. New York